

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 188.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1849.

[PRICE 6d.]

METROPOLITAN and HOME COUNTIES FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, established in connexion with the Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association.

PRESIDENT—SIR JOSHUA WALMSLEY, M.P.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

RICHD. COBDEN, Esq., M.P., and JOS. HUME, Esq., M.P.

Offices—11, Poultry, London.

The REGISTER is NOW OPEN for the Enrolment of Members. 923 shares have been taken up.

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained at the Offices, or by application to the Secretary, to whom all communications are to be addressed.—By order,

ROBERT RUSSELL, Hon. Sec. pro tem.
Offices, 11, Poultry, June 19, 1849.

GRAND FLORAL and FANCY FETE, patronized by her Majesty, in aid of the ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY, for Children of those once in Prosperity, at HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY NEXT. Contributions gratefully received by E. F. LEEKS, Secretary, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

Mr. Leeks has much pleasure in acknowledging £5 forwarded "for St. Ann's, with J. S. C.'s warmest wishes."

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, established 1837. No. 62, King William-street. Capital, One Million.

IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Houses, Furniture, Stock in Trade, Mills, Merchandise, Shipping in Docks, and risks of all descriptions insured at moderate rates.

IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.—All business relating to Life Assurances, Deferred Annuities, and Family Endowments, transacted on the most liberal terms.

LOANS of £1,000 and under advanced on personal security and the deposit of a Life Policy.

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

THE MERCHANTS and TRADESMAN'S MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 4, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London; and 10, Cooper's-row, Liverpool. Incorporated under the Act 7th and 8th Victoria.

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Jeffery Smith, Esq.
Charles Harris, Esq.

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Assurance on Lives and Survivorships.

Annuities for Old Age, and Endowments for Children, and every description of Life Assurance, may be effected in this Office. All Policies indisputable except in cases of fraud. All the Profits go to the Members. No extra Premium is charged for Officers in the Army or Navy.

Prospectuses may be had at the Offices, or of the Agents.

GEORGE THOMSON, Manager.
THOMAS MUSGROVE, Secretary.

PRIMROSE-HILL HOUSE SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS, ONE MILE FROM COVENTRY,

Conducted by Mr. THOMAS WYLES, with efficient Assistants.

AMONG the chief objects of this Establishment are—

1. THE JUDICIOUS REGULATION OF THE PROPENSITIES.—Care is taken to secure their subordination to the control and influence of the nobler qualities of our nature, and to make them tributary to a right formation of character.

2. THE RIGHT EXERCISE OF THE INTELLECTUAL FACULTIES.—Knowledge of the highest practical value is communicated in such a way as to avoid the repulsive influence commonly felt in Schools, and to render it available for the actual business and enjoyment of after-life.

3.—THE CULTIVATION OF THE MORAL SENTIMENTS.—Corporal punishment is repudiated, and moral means relied on, as sufficient to sustain reasonable authority on one side, and secure reasonable obedience on the other. The spirit and principles of Christianity, and the necessity of unqualified obedience to the expressed Will of God, are constantly inculcated; whilst a sense of moral obligation is appealed to as the noblest motive to industry and perseverance. The great purpose of the Principal being, to fit youths to discharge wisely the responsible duties of *Christian citizenship*.

The premises are spacious, and pleasantly situated; the domestic arrangements are under the care of Mrs. WYLES, and the entire economy of the School is constituted with a special regard to the health and enjoyment of the pupils.

Parents, and others interested in the education of youth, are respectfully invited to apply to Mr. WYLES for prospectuses, containing a more amplified statement of his plans, the subjects of study, terms, &c., with references to many ministers and gentlemen. Pupils received from Five Years of Age. Terms Moderate.

TO DRAPERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, in one of the best Market Towns in the County of CORNWALL, a Ready-money DRAPEY BUSINESS, established ten years; the situation is first-rate, being near the newly-erected market-house. For particulars apply to W. M. GROSE, the proprietor. St. Austell, June 5, 1849.

THE BRITISH BANK, on the Scottish System. (Temporary offices, No. 52, Threadneedle-street.)

The Deed of Constitution, preparatory to the grant of the Charter of Incorporation, has now been approved of by the Lords of the Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council for Trade, and it provides for the extension, from time to time, of the capital to £3,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Arthur Anderson, Esq., M.P. for Orkney.

William Cash, Esq., of Wood-street.

John Moxon, Esq., of the Regent's-park.

GOVERNOR—John Macgregor, Esq., M.P. for Glasgow.

DEPUTY-GOVERNOR—R. Hartley Kennedy, Esq.

This Bank, the first to be incorporated by charter, in London, except the Bank of England, will shortly be in operation, and its business will consist—

First—In receiving deposits at interest, as in Scotland.
Second—In discounting bills; keeping customers' accounts; and transacting every other description of banking business.

Third—In making temporary advances on convertible and marketable securities, on terms at once safe and profitable to the bank and advantageous to the borrower. And

Fourth—In granting cash credits, after the method and according to the practice so long and so judiciously followed in Scotland.

One share is £100, of which only £50 is to be called up by a payment of £10 before signing the deed of constitution, and the remaining £40 by instalments.

Applications for the remaining unallotted shares, accompanied by a satisfactory reference, will be received by the Secretary, at the temporary office of the Bank, 52, Threadneedle-street.

CLAREMONT CHAPEL, PENTONVILLE.

On Lord's-day next, June 24th, TWO SERMONS will be preached in aid of the SUNDAY-SCHOOLS connected with this Chapel. That in the Morning by the Rev. JOHN BLACKBURN, Pastor; and that in the Evening by the Rev. SAMUEL LUKE, Minister of Orange-street Chapel. Divine Service in the Morning will commence at a Quarter to Eleven, and in the Evening at Half-past Six o'clock.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.
SOUTHFIELD'S-PLACE, LEICESTER.

THE MISSES MIALI, whose School has been

Established for upwards of Ten Years, have Vacancies for THREE or FOUR BOARDERS. The advantages enjoyed by their pupils are of a superior order, affording them a liberal and solid education; the strictest attention being paid to the formation of their character, and to their moral and religious training.

The course of instruction pursued in this Establishment is based upon the principle of natural, and careful cultivation, rather than of constrained exertion—of developing the characteristic capabilities of the children under their care, rendering their studies a pleasure, rather than a task.

The best masters are engaged for French, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Calisthenics. The house is spacious and airy, situated in a pleasant and healthy locality. Terms, Thirty Guineas per annum.

References—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Rev. J. P. Mursell, and Rev. J. Smedmore, Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. M. Obery, A.M., Halifax; Mr. Sunderland, Ashton-under-Lyne; and their brothers, Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; Rev. G. R. Miall, Ullesthorpe; and Mr. E. Miall, Editor of the *Nonconformist*, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

NEW ZEALAND COLONIZATION.

RESUMPTION OF LAND SALES.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY have resumed their Land Sales in the Settlements of Wellington, Nelson, and New Plymouth, as well as in Otago.

They hereby offer Land for Purchase, in Town Allotments of a Quarter-Acre (Suburban, in Otago only, of Ten Acres), and Rural of Twenty-five Acres each; and for Pasturage, in proportion to the Quantity of Purchased Land held by each Applicant.

The Terms and further particulars may be obtained on application to the New Zealand House.

By Order of the Court,

THOMAS CUDBERT HARBINGTON.

New Zealand House, 9, Broad-street Buildings,
London, 16th April, 1849.

BERDOE'S SUPERIOR LIGHT OVER-

COAT, the SUMMER PALLIUM. Price, with Silk Sleeve Linings, 45s. This is, in every sense, a genuine, respectable, and first-rate Garment, requiring the recommendation of no merely clap-net pretensions. The well-known WATER-PROOF PALLIUM defies any amount of rain, and is reputed the most useful, economical, and popular garment ever invented, 45s. and 50s. The NEW DEMI PALLIUM for morning, business, or country wear, 35s. to 35s. A very large stock, also, of Summer Coats of all kinds, Shooting Jackets, &c., kept to select from.

W. BERDOE, Tailor, &c., 96, NEW BOND-STREET, and 69, CORNHILL.

WASHING WITHOUT LABOUR FOR 6d. A WEEK.

TWELVETREES' GREATLY IMPROVED

and Harmless WASHING PREPARATION accomplishes a Week's Wash in 1½ Hour. No rubbing is required. The Linen is rendered of virgin whiteness, whilst not the slightest injury is sustained, as the preparation is not a Chemical or Potash Liquid: the highest testimonies to this effect can be produced. This invaluable process is adopted in most of the hospitals in London and public institutions throughout the kingdom, and is invaluable for hot climates to save labour.

Sold by booksellers, chemists, and grocers, in bottles at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Manufactured only by TWELVETREES, Brothers, Millman-street, Bedford-row, London. Manufacturers of Cribb's celebrated export Blacking and Ink.

TWELVETREES' METAL PASTE for Cleaning Silver, Brass, Copper, Steel, and other metal articles, by which Servants can accomplish twelve hours' work in one hour, at a cost of a farthing. In pots at 1d., 2d., and 6d.

COLLEGE HOUSE ACADEMY, SOUTHGATE, MIDDLESEX.

ESTABLISHED 39 YEARS.

Conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON, of Glasgow University.

THE System comprises the Classics, French, and the usual branches of an English Education. Premises and grounds particularly extensive, situation admirably salubrious, and plans of education such as to ensure a sound and intimate knowledge of whatever is taught. The pupils are regularly and systematically instructed in the essential doctrines and duties of Revealed Truth, and earnest endeavours are made to establish their influence on the heart. Domestic comforts under the immediate attention of Mrs. Thomson. Dormitories airy and lofty. Food of the first quality, and unlimited. French, Music, and Drawing taught by professionals.

Terms (washing included) from 25 to 30 guineas.

Mr. Thomson has the honour to refer to Mr. Sergeant Talford, M.P., Rev. J. Sherman, Rev. J. H. Hinton, and the Rev. J. Young.

The Term commences on the 16th of July.

MERCHANTS' ACCOUNT BOOKS, made to any pattern and ruling, of the finest first-class papers, bound in the most durable manner in any style, and pagged or folioed in type without additional cost, on a reduced scale of charges calculated to meet the times.

WRITING PAPERS, ENVELOPES, and STATIONERY of every description, of the best quality, on the like scale. List on application.

F. W. RALPH, Commercial Stationer, 36, Throgmorton-street, Bank.

SECOND ISSUE OF PORTRAITS to the SUBSCRIBERS to the CHRISTIAN TIMES.—On the 6th of July, THREE SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVINGS will be presented to Half-yearly Subscribers; being Portraits of

THE REV. JAMES SHORE, A.M.,

taken in Exeter Gaol;

THE REV. JAMES HAMILTON, D.D.,

of the Scotch Church, Regent-square; and

THE REV. E. STEANE, D.D., of Camberwell.

Portraits of the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY, and the Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL, were presented to Subscribers on March 30.

Subscription, 26s. per annum. Proofs of the Portraits to Non-Subscribers—On India Paper, 5s.; Plain Proofs, 2s.

The CHRISTIAN TIMES is published every Friday morning at the Office, 10, Gough-square, Fleet-street, London, and may be had of all newsmen.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN

TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's brushes. The tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose, is peculiarly penetrating hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly in one-third the time. The new velvet brush, and immense stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponges, at Metcalfe, Bingley, and Co.'s only Establishment, 130, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street. Caution.—Beware of the word "from" Metcalfe's, adopted by some houses.

METCALFE'S ALKALINE TOOTH-

POWDER contains no acids, nor anything that can injure the finest enamel; it thoroughly removes the tartar and other impurities, produces a beautiful white appearance, has a fragrant perfume, and tends to sweeten and purify the breath. Wholesale and retail of Metcalfe, Bingley, and Co., Brush Makers to H.R.H. Prince Albert, 2s. per box. Caution.—The genuine powder has the Royal Arms, combined with those of H.R.H. Prince Albert, on the lid of the box, and the signature and address of the firm, thus, "Metcalfe, Bingley and Co., 130, Oxford-street."

COALS.—COCKERELL and CO. (late Beard and Co.), PURFLEET WHARF, EMBURY-STREET, BLACKFRIARS. Established Sixteen Years, for the sale of the "best Coals only." Cockerell and Co. strongly recommend their friends to buy at the present unprecedentedly low price of 22s. 6d. per Ton cash, for the best Coals that can be obtained.

R. SNOWDEN & CO., PATENTERS.

PATENT PURIFIED COFFEE NIBS.

It has been proved, by high chemical testimony, as well as by high mercantile authority, that Coffee is rendered more pure and wholesome by SNOWDEN'S PATENT PURIFYING PRINCIPLE than by any other known process.

It is more easily fined, most ECONOMICAL, and is strongly recommended by the first physicians in the metropolis, as less irritating than Coffee prepared on any other principle.

Sold only by the Patentees or their Agents, in 1 lb., 2 lb., or 3 lb. canisters, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. per pound, ready ground.

Families wishing to grind their own can have SNOWDEN'S ROYAL PATENT DRESSED COFFEE NIBS, ready for grinding, in 1 lb., 2 lb., 3 lb., and 6 lb. packages.

R. SNOWDEN and CO., Patentees of the Purified and Dressed Coffee, City-road and East-road, London.

Agents appointed in leading situations in large towns.

SAYCE'S

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SURCOAT

A NEW LIGHT OVERCOAT FOR THE SPRING, May suitably be worn with or without a coat under.

TWO GUINEAS.

53, CORNHILL.

Now ready, in One Volume, Royal 18mo, price 2s. 6d.,

ETHICS OF NONCONFORMITY, AND WORKINGS OF WILLINGHOOD.

By EDWARD MIALI.

"The republication of these essays in a separate form is most reasonable, and can scarcely fail to be productive of much good. It is not necessary that we should describe them. They are like all the productions of their author, lucid, nervous, logical, and earnest; and we know few better services that can be rendered to Nonconformity than the extensive diffusion of such a volume. We are especially solicitous that our young men should make it their chosen companion. It will serve at once to brace their intellects, and to deepen their attachment to those sacred principles which lie at the basis of genuine Christianity."—*Eclectic Review*.

"Here, in the compass of a small volume, we have a series of articles from the *Nonconformist* in vindication of 'liberty of conscience.' Mr. Miall has won so many admirers throughout the country, by his vigorous and powerful advocacy of perfect religious freedom, that little doubt can be entertained of the wide and ready diffusion of this new tribute to a cause which he loves so devotedly and serves so well."—*Gateshead Observer*.

"This neat little volume is a reprint of the able and interesting series of Essays which appeared, under the above titles, in the *Nonconformist* last year. We perused many of the essays, as they originally appeared from time to time, with much gratification, and we have no doubt they will meet with, as they deserve, an extensive circulation in their present more convenient and condensed shape."—*Leicester Mercury*.

"We are quite sure that the preservation of these essays, in a permanent and portable form, will be received as a timely gift by the Nonconformist body."—*Western Times*.

"The literary merits of Mr. Miall's work are considerable. The style is vigorous and lively, abounding with illustrations."—*Manchester Examiner*.

London: AYLOTT and JONES, 8, Paternoster-row.

Just published, price 1d.; or 6s. per 100,

THE SUFFRAGE; OR, RECONCILIATION BETWEEN THE MIDDLE AND LABOURING CLASSES.

By EDWARD MIALI.

This Tract, of which already upwards of forty editions have been issued, is republished at the present crisis with the object of promoting an union of all classes to effect a full, fair, and free representation of the people.

"The subject is discussed with remarkable vigour, earnestness, and ability; and those who may not be prepared to adopt the conclusions of the writer, will nevertheless be pleased with his fresh and masculine style, the force of his logic, and the felicity of his illustrations."—*Newcastle Guardian*.

London: MIALI and COCKSHAW, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

THE TWO ROYAL BLUE HOUSES.

ISLINGTON AND SHOREDITCH.

BONNETS.—E. W. FREESTONE respectfully calls the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, to the extensive alterations and improvements he has recently effected in his Establishments, by the creation of additional Show-rooms, &c., which will enable him to afford increased facilities for the inspection of his varied and extensive Stock of LADIES' BONNETS of every description, confessedly the largest and most unique in the Metropolis, and comprising the *élite* of the newest Parisian Fashions, full 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house. Manufacturing his own goods, and possessing the advantages of Cash Purchases in the provincial markets, combined with many years' experience in every branch of the trade, both wholesale and retail, he confidently hopes his system of business will be found fully commensurate with the times, each article being sold at the lowest remunerating profit. The Show-rooms are replete with every novelty, the newest Continental and English styles being continually added. The special consideration of Committees and Secretaries of Clothing Societies, Public Institutions, and Charities of every description, is requested to the unparalleled bargains they can secure in their purchases, realizing a saving of cent. per cent.

E. W. F. would also direct attention to the Patent Bleach adopted by him, ensuring a purity and delicacy of colour without the use of deleterious acids, so detrimental to fine fabrics: likewise to the superiority of his Blocking process, attained by hydraulic pressure. Every description of Millinery, Morning, Leghorn, Chip, Tuscan, Rice, and other Bonnets, with Rusticating, Fishing, Gardening, and other Hats, and Ornamental Plaids of all kinds. Shippers, Milliners, Drapers, and Country dealers, supplied at Dunstable prices. Straw Bonnets cleaned at 6d. each, or 5s. per dozen. Orders per post, with a remittance, promptly executed.

Observe! THE ROYAL BLUE HOUSES, 11, High-street, Islington, and 152, High-street, Shoreditch. E. W. FREESTONE, Proprietor.

CAUTION.—No connexion with any other House bearing a similar designation.

UNDER PATRONAGE OF ROYALTY, AND THE AUTHORITY OF THE FACULTY.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. A certain Remedy for Disorders of the Pulmonary Organs—in difficulty of Breathing—in Redundancy of Phlegm—in indolent Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication), they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma and in Winter Cough they have never been known to fail.

Keating's Cough Lozenges are free from every deleterious ingredient; they may, therefore, be taken at all times by the most delicate female and by the youngest child; while the Public Speaker and the Professional Singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and consequently a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

Prepared and sold in boxes, 1s. 1ld., and tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d., each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 78, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the kingdom.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

"9, Claremont-terrace, Pentonville, Feb. 17, 1845.
"DEAR SIR.—Having been for a considerable time during the winter afflicted with a violent Cough, particularly at lying down in bed, which continued for several hours incessantly, and after trying many medicines without the slightest effect, I was induced to try your Lozenges; and by taking about half a box of them, in less than twenty-four hours the cough entirely left me, and I have been perfectly free from it ever since.
"I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,
"JAMES ELLIS."
(Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee-house, St. Paul's.)
To Mr. Keating.

PUBLIC CAUTIONS!!! LIQUID HAIR DYE.

MISS MITFORD, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, respectfully cautions ladies and gentlemen requiring pure and efficient HAIR DYE, that having made her own Recipe a Copyright, it must not be sold by any other person, and can therefore only be obtained by enclosing Twenty-four postage stamps to the above address. This recipe is for an infallible Liquid to dye any shade required in two minutes, and being used with a brush, requires no assistance; it does not stain the skin, has no unpleasant smell, is simple, unique, and unexceptionable.

PALETOT EMPORIUM, 37, POULTRY.

The PALETOT reduced to £1 16s., and the cloth of a much finer texture than the "original Paletot." The Manufacturing Partner in this Establishment having lived some time with Messrs. H. I. and D. Nicoll, of Regent-street, has paid much attention to this generally approved garment, and can recommend it to purchasers as being superior as well as 6s. less in price. Every size kept ready made.

The OXONIAN (new coat), £1 15s. The most graceful garment of the day.

Black Dress Coats...£3 7 6 Made from Saxony West of Do. Frock do. 2 15 0 England Cloth, Fast Colour.

SAXONY BLACK TROUSERS, £1 5s.; and Fancy Trousers and Waistcoats in every variety.

The "PALETOT EMPORIUM" is not one of the common advertising ready-made shops of the day, but is opened on the principle of giving the fashion, quality, and workmanship of the best West-end Tailors on the most economical terms for cash. First-rate talent is employed in the cutting department, and none but the best workmen kept, and as the business is under the direction of the principals, the Public have a guarantee of everything being well done, from the first purchases of Woolen- of the best manufacturers down to the finish of the garment.

Observe "PALETOT EMPORIUM," 37, POULTRY, near the Bank.

FURNITURE AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

THE extensive celebrity of JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, for twenty-five years, for all articles appertaining to the Upholstering Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his Stock, that whatever they may select will be of the most approved Fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment, suitable to the decoration of the Dining, Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising Chairs, Tables, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Chiffoniers, Drawers, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the wants or elegances of Household Economy, offered on terms with which none but first-rate houses can successfully compete.

Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained, on application, by any party who may be desirous to make special contract for an requisites for the commencement or completion of Housekeeping, coupled with suggestions essential to ensure comfort and respectability.

PRESENT TARIFF.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Solid rosewood chairs, French polished..	0 15 0	0ea. to 1 2 0
Sets of eight mahogany ditto	4 4 0	.. 4 10 0
Sets of eight mahogany Trafalgar	4 16 0	.. 5 10 0
Gondola easy chairs (in leather)	1 8 0	.. 1 16 0
Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed	1 1 0	.. 1 8 0
Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed	3 0 0	.. 3 5 0
Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in-morocco, on patent castors	3 4 0	.. 3 10 0
Couches, with loose squabs, all hair	2 15 0	.. 3 15 0
Mahogany loo tables, French polished..	3 11 0	.. 2 14 0
Rosewood ditto, on pillars	3 10 0	.. 4 8 0
Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft., carved	3 5 0	.. 3 10 0
4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarets and trays, complete, French polished	4 12 0	.. 5 15 0
Mahogany dining tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors	3 12 6	.. 5 5 0
Mahogany bedsteads, with cornices or poles, sack or lath bottoms, polished	4 0 0	.. 4 15 0
Superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double screwed, and bracketed round..	6 6	.. 7 15 6
3-feet 6-inch elliptic wash-stands, marble tops	2 12 6	.. 3 12 6
Dressing tables, en suite	2 5 0	.. 2 11 0
Winged wardrobe, with drawers in centres	8 10 0	.. 15 0 0
ft. mahogany or japanned chest of drawers	2 5 0	.. 2 15 0
Chamber chairs, with cane or willow seat	0 3 0	.. 5 0
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 24 in.	2 1 0	.. 17 0
Alva or Wood Mattress, 4 ft. 6 in.	0 16 6	.. 17 6

* Shipping and Country Orders promptly executed, and the customary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.—December, 1847.

JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, 23, Pavement, Finsbury, London, to whom it is requested, as a favour, that all letters may be addressed in full.

Now ready, price 6d.,

THE BAPTIST MANUAL for 1849; containing, besides the usual matter, the Triennial Returns of the Churches, the Address of the Rev. T. Morgan at the Annual Session of the Baptist Union, a Report on the Tenure of Chapel Property, &c. &c.

London: HOULSTON and STONEMAN, 65, Paternoster-row.

RICHARD A. C. LOADER respectfully solicits all parties about to furnish, and requiring Furniture, to inspect his Stock, which will be found to consist of the newest designs of furniture, of the best seasoned materials, at the lowest possible prices.

Spanish mahogany easy chairs, in real morocco leather, £ s. d.	
stuffed all hair, and spring seats, with continuation mahogany mouldings to the backs, on patent castors	2 12 0
Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair seating, carved splat polished	0 14 6
Sets of six, and two elbow, mahogany roll-over top Trafalgar chairs, in hair seating	5 5 0
Solid rosewood cabriolet drawing-room chairs, all hair stuffing	0 18 6
Rosewood couch to match, with cabriolet front, spring stuffing	4 17
Solid rosewood chairs, stuffed, and covered in damask	0 13 6
Rosewood couch to match	4 0 0
Mahogany couch, in hair cloth	3 13 6
Ditto, all best hair, and fine Spanish mahogany	6 6 0
Four-foot solid mahogany loo table, French polished..	2 12 0
Four-foot fine mahogany loo table, with star top (very elegant)	4 14 6
Five-foot lath or sack bottom four-post bedstead, with eight-foot mahogany pillars and cornices, or poles	4 14 6
Ditto, very superior	£5 15s. 6d. to 6 16 6
Four-post mahogany bedstead, without cornices	2 12 6
Japanned French bedsteads, all sizes and colours	1 3 6
Superior ditto	1 9 0
Mahogany half-tester bedstead, with cornices	3 10 0
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames	£2 2s. to 10 10 0
Dressing glasses, in mahogany frames	5s. to 1 12 0

RICHARD A. C. LOADER,

24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON.

HALSE'S LETTERS on MEDICAL GALVANISM.

LETTER VI.

HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND INVALIDS.—Both medical men and patients are continually asking me to point out to them the difference between my machines and those small ones sold for three or four guineas each. The difference is this: the small ones have but one pair of plates, mine have twelve pair; the small ones have but three or four different powers, mine have fifteen distinct powers, and which may easily be made thirty distinct powers. You perhaps ask, what is the use of all this? I will tell you. As medical men, perhaps, I need not inform you, that the intensity of the shock is no proof of a quantity of fluid, and that, by a peculiar arrangement of the coil, it is possible to give just as strong a shock with one pair of plates, as you can with five hundred pair without the coil. You may easily satisfy yourself that the quantity of fluid which travels through the body of the patient with the use of one pair of plates and the coil is next to nothing, although the intensity of the shock may be tremendous. My experience has taught me, that without quantity of fluid be made to travel through the body, as well as intensity, galvanism does no good. I say "my experience has taught me," and I also say, that I believe my experience to be greater than all the medical galvanists in London put together, and, therefore, not to be despised. In the galvanic apparatus there are two sorts of intensity, viz., the intensity of the shock, and the intensity of the direct current without the shock. A single pair of plates and coil will easily produce the former, but the latter cannot be produced without a larger number of plates. It is this latter current which is so powerful as a remedial agent, for it carries quantity of fluid with it. You may take the following as an undoubted truth:—"A galvanic apparatus, to be of use as a remedial agent, must be capable of decomposing water with rapidity without the shock, and be capable of deflecting the galvanometer after the fluid has been made to pass through the body of the patient; that is, the body shall be made to complete the circuit between the battery and the galvanometer, and all this without the least shock." This is the best test you can have of the efficacy of a galvanic apparatus for medical purposes. All others are useless. For perfect conductors one pair of plates is just as effectual as a larger number, but you must remember that the body of the patient is an imperfect conductor, and, therefore, requires a larger number of plates to force this direct current through it. I repeat, that this latter current is the remedial current, because it consists of both intensity and quantity. A slight shock is, however, also necessary in combination with the direct current. In my apparatus this direct current circulates through the body between the shocks. There are many ways of proving this, and which are pointed out in my instructions. Now, we will go to the regulating power. Those little machines have three or four distinct powers; mine have fifteen distinct powers. The shocks from those little machines are fully as powerful as from mine, but the weakest power of the two is considerably less in mine; so trifling, indeed, is the weakest power in my apparatus, that an infant may be galvanized by it without feeling the least inconvenience; and for such delicate organs as the eye and the ear such a weak power is indispensable, or else great injury may be done. We will, however, suppose, that the weakest and strongest powers are the same in both instruments; a lady is under the galvanic operation by one of the small instruments; she feels desirous of having the power increased a little; the next power is applied, she sereches, it is too strong, and there is no means of getting a power between the two. Now, substitute my apparatus for the small one; the patient desires an increase of power; it is done, and she feels not the least inconvenience from it, simply because I have fifteen gradations from my weakest to my strongest power, and those little machines have but three or four gradations. Those persons who have been in the habit of using those small machines will now easily comprehend why my apparatuses are considered so superior to all others. Surely no one of common sense, who feels desirous of testing the remedial powers of galvanism, will, for the sake of a few guineas, throw his money away by purchasing an imperfect instead of a perfect apparatus. He may as well not try galvanism at all as try it with an inefficient apparatus. These latter remarks I address particularly to invalids; but how much stronger do they apply to medical men who are applying galvanism! They find it fail of producing those wonderful effects which I have found it to produce! And why is it? Simply, because they are using an imperfect apparatus. Scarcely a day passes but I receive an order for my galvanic apparatus from medical men who have been using the small machines and have found them useless. I conclude, gentlemen, by stating, that if you employ galvanism at all in your practice, you are bound, both in duty to yourselves and to your patients, to use the apparatus in the perfect form. The price is ten guineas. The cash to accompany the order.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE,

22, Brunswick-square, London.

GALVANISM.—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensation; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week.

THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

COLONIAL STATE-CHURCHISM.

It is matter of regret that colonial affairs have never engaged public attention in a degree proportionate to their importance. A perfectly unselfish solicitude for the welfare of the remote dependencies of Great Britain, broad and deep enough to serve as a check upon official injustice, it would be childish to expect from a people suffering incalculably from the same cause at home. But at least it might have been supposed that, among intelligent and patriotic men, there would have been no slowness to perceive that, to a very wide extent, the interests of our colonies touch and materially affect those of the mother country—no backwardness to exhibit disapprobation of a systematic impolicy which, whilst it impedes the natural and peaceful development of the one, reacts perniciously upon the progress of the other. Facts, however, can scarcely be said to fulfil the anticipation. The Colonial Office has been left to do pretty much as it liked—and, virtually irresponsible, it has, of course, displayed a greater anxiety to consolidate its own power, than to lay wisely and well the foundations of future empires.

Our columns have again and again borne witness to the activity of our rulers, both Conservative and Whig, in sowing the seeds of that politico-ecclesiastical system, which long experience has demonstrated to be fraught with so many evils, both temporal and spiritual, wherever they could find an inch of soil capable of imparting to those seeds sufficient nourishment. It is quite plain that, in regard to our distant possessions, the Church has power to dictate terms for itself. In every one of them it exhibits the same arrogance, the same rapacity, the same domineering temper, which are so characteristic of its proceedings at home, and its most extravagant claims are unhesitatingly backed both by the Cabinet and the Legislature of the United Kingdom. Surely the time has arrived when it becomes all who care for the extension of religious liberty, to make a determined and systematic effort to stay, if possible, the execution of designs, which, if allowed to take effect, will throw a cloud over the best prospects of civilization and religion.

We have often been greatly surprised, and have occasionally given expression to the feeling, at the apparent unconcern with which men specially interested in promoting earnest Christianity in the colonies have stood by and patiently witnessed the launching of incipient schemes, destined, if brought to maturity, to nullify the object of their most zealous labours. The proverb tells us, "In vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird"—the parable represents the enemy as sowing tares, whilst the husbandman slept. In this case, however, we have the strange anomaly of men striving with apparent devotedness for the accomplishment of a particular object, and watching with seeming indifference the construction of those meshes in which themselves are to be caught; showing themselves the unconcerned spectators of a process by

which the fruits of their enterprise will be choked with tares. What blindness has come over them we are at a loss to describe. No explanation of the enigma which their inconsistency presents has yet been hit upon to satisfy our conjectures. But unless they, or, in their default, others take up the matter with a promptitude and decision becoming its importance, the evil will soon attain to a magnitude which will put it beyond reach of all remedial measures, short of entire revolution.

Some of our colonial possessions are evidently destined by Providence to expand into vast empires. At present the most vigorous of them can hardly be said to have got beyond the period of infancy. There would seem to be no motive but such as takes its rise in the intensest selfishness, to introduce in them principles of Government which have been found to entail upon ourselves at home an immense amount and variety of evils. It would but have been just, and certainly it would have been politic, in spheres not yet pre-occupied by vested interests, to have permitted religion to put forth its own strength, in furnishing means of spiritual instruction to the people, unencumbered by act-of-parliament provisions, and uncontaminated by State patronage. The intermeddling of civil authority with religious affairs, has been the most fruitful source of discord, collisions, and crime, in our own land. Leading statesmen pretending to Liberal views, have been obliged to admit, that were an opportunity afforded of commencing the experiment *de novo*, it would be unwise to pursue the same track as that over which the history of Great Britain conducts us. And yet, just there, where they would have been able to evince the sincerity of their own confessions, and to have offered free scope for the trial of a wiser policy, they have discovered most haste to repeat the blunder of their more-excusable forefathers. They have carried the principle of establishments into all the dependencies of Great Britain; and, whilst compelled to propose ameliorations in regard to their civil government, they appear determined to perpetuate every wrong which assumes an ecclesiastical character.

It is the more necessary that we at home should stoutly fight the battle of religious freedom for the colonies, inasmuch as the scantiness of their population, and their distance from the seat of empire, incapacitate them for waging effective warfare in their own behalf. When months must elapse before they can become aware of what official busybodyism is planning for their future discomfort and bondage, and months again before petition or remonstrance from them can reach the supreme authority—when questions in which they chiefly are interested, and of which they will have to bear the consequences, are settled by parties thousands of miles away from them without their consent being asked or their feelings consulted—when their sternest protest against injustice can arrive in this country only long after the policy which embodies it has been settled upon and well-nigh forgotten—it must be obvious to all, at a glance, that, left to their unaided strength, the odds against them in any contest for their rights, must render all hope of success impossible of realization. The pernicious schemes which are concocted at home ought also to be destroyed at home; and at that centre whence evil influences emanate, the counteraction of a strong public opinion ought to be most vigorously put forth.

We rejoice to hear that the committee of the British Anti-state-church Association are directing their serious attention to this quarter, and we are sure that any labour they may undertake with a view to prevent the further imposition of an ecclesiastical yoke upon the shoulders of our colonists, or to emancipate them from the bondage in which they are now held, will deserve the approval, and should engage the co-operation of all right-minded men. They cannot thus meet the foe, in relation to his out-lying dependencies, without strengthening their own hands to grapple with him in the citadel of his power. Contending for the advantage of others, unable to defend themselves, they will invest their movement with an air of disinterestedness which cannot but augment its moral in-

fluence; nor can they discuss the principle as it affects their brethren at the Antipodes, without familiarizing the minds of their fellow-countrymen with its prominent bearings. This is eminently a case in which to give is to receive. We only trust that all who sympathize with the object will put into the hands of the Committee, as far as may be, the means of bringing about its ultimate accomplishment.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES GOVERNMENT BILL.

We have now had an opportunity of examining this bill, which was brought in and read a first time on Monday week, but was not issued to the public until Thursday last. The clauses relating to the appropriation of the public money for the support of public worship are numbered 15 and 16. The first of these provides for the payment, out of the revenues of New South Wales, the new colony of Victoria, and Van Diemen's Land respectively, for civil and judicial purposes, of the several sums mentioned in the schedules (A.), (B.), (C.), and (D.), to the Act.

Part 3 of the schedules (A.), (B.), and (C.), consists of the single item, "Public Worship," the sums being as follows:—

(A.) New South Wales.....	£28,000
(B.) Victoria.....	6,000
(C.) Van Diemen's Land	15,000

The sum at present appropriated to New South Wales, including Port Phillip, which is now to become the Colony of Victoria, is only £30,000, and there is, therefore, an increase of £4,000. In Van Diemen's Land, £15,000 is already so appropriated.

Clause 16, so far as relates to these grants, is as follows:—

"And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the governors and legislative councils of the said colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Van Diemen's Land, and South Australia respectively, by any act or acts, to alter all or any of the sums mentioned in the said schedules respectively, and the appropriation of such sums to the services and purposes therein mentioned, but every bill which shall be passed by the council in any of the said colonies, altering the salary of the governor, or altering the sums mentioned in the third part of any of the said schedules (A.), (B.), and (C.), shall be reserved for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure thereon."

It will be seen that the clause relating to the alteration of the grants is less stringent than the official paper attributed to Lord Grey, and to which we have recently alluded, led us to anticipate; but as the Colonial Legislatures cannot abolish, reduce, or alter them without the consent of the Crown, we are fairly entitled to look to the Report in question (Report of the Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade and Plantations, presented May 25th, 1849), on which the measure is avowedly based, for an insight into its probable working. Besides furnishing some useful particulars respecting the distribution of the sums, it shows the little hope there is that the reduction or abolition of them would ever be sanctioned by the Home Government.

"Among the appropriations of the public revenues of New South Wales by Parliament is that of a sum of £30,000 per annum for the support of public worship, it being, however, referred to your Majesty to apportion that fund between the different Christian churches amongst which the colonists are divided. Your Majesty has already determined that this sum shall be distributed between the churches of England, of Scotland, and of Rome, and the Wesleyan Society."

"We are of opinion that the proposed legislatures ought not to possess the unrestricted power of altering the existing arrangements. The vested rights which individual clergymen hold under the New South Wales Constitutional Act, ought, we apprehend, to be maintained inviolate. And, in the absence of very weighty reasons, clearly and fully established, it would, we think, be inexpedient to deprive any one of the four churches in question of any part of the temporal support to which it is at present entitled under that statute."

"We should, therefore, propose to secure to each of the four churches, not for a definite, but for an indefinite period, that share of the common fund which has been assigned to it under the existing arrangement. If, at any future time, the local legislature of either province

should see fit to endow any other church than those four, or to augment the endowment of any one of the four, any such new or augmented endowment ought, we apprehend, to be made by an additional charge on the revenue of the province, and not by a deduction from the revenue of any one of the four endowed churches. Whatever fluctuations may occur in the comparative numbers of the members of those churches, the steady and rapid increase of the population of the Australian colonies renders it eminently improbable that the absolute wants of any one of those churches will ever be less than they are at present, or that the existing endowment of any one of them will ever be found to be excessive.

"In giving this permanent character to the existing apportionment, it seems, however, necessary to guard against one error which has already been brought to light. . . . We subjoin a schedule, showing the results of the census of 1846, as far as respects the numerical proportion between the adherents of the different churches. From that schedule it will appear that the present apportionment of the fund for the support of public worship is less favourable to the other endowed churches, as compared to the Church of England, than, according to the census of 1846, it ought to be. In pursuance of the principle already stated, we propose that Parliament should be recommended to redress that inequality, not by a deduction from the share of the latter, but by an additional charge on the public revenue. Such a charge would not be of great amount, and would not raise the whole appropriation for public worship to the same proportion to the existing resources of New South Wales, as that which subsisted between the former appropriation for that service, and the resources of the colony at the time when it was made.

"In distributing between New South Wales and Victoria, the total amount of the proposed annual charge for public worship, we apprehend that, in pursuance of the principle of respecting, as far as possible, all vested interests and existing arrangements, the census of 1846 should be taken as the guide to be followed. We therefore propose that the proportion of the grant for each of the four churches to be charged on the revenue of each province respectively, should be determined by the comparative numbers of the members of these churches in the two districts at the time the census was made."

It is needless for us to say that we should deem these provisions of the bill to be objectionable, even if they did nothing more than continue existing grants. In this case an increase is proposed, and proposed on the granting of a constitution to a new colony. Those Members of Parliament who were returned at the last general election, on the pledge that they would resist all further grants of public money for religious purposes, have therefore here an opportunity of showing their willingness to keep faith with their constituents. We had rather that the entire grants were expunged, but we would, at the least, insist that their continuance, with the amount and the distribution of them, should be left to the unrestricted decision of the colonial legislatures, and we would do so on the ground stated in the Report already quoted from; viz., that "the expenditure thus provided for is all incurred in services in which the colonists alone are interested. The colonists themselves are mainly concerned in the proper and efficient performance of those services—and it appears to us that they ought to possess, through their representatives, the power of making such changes from time to time in the public establishments, as circumstances may require."

THE ANTISTATECHURCH MOVEMENT.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.

The annual summer meeting of the Anti-state-church Association was held on Monday evening last, at Hanover-square Rooms, when the large and elegant hall was crowded with a very respectable assemblage. Shortly after seven o'clock, Dr. PRICE, who had been announced to take the chair, came forward, and said that, to his great regret, a very severe cold would prevent his filling that post, or taking any part in the proceedings. He proposed as his substitute Dr. LUSHINGTON, who was then voted into the chair. Around him we observed, Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., M.P., Charles Lushington, Esq., M.P., Rev. Dr. Lang, Rev. C. Wollacott, Rev. W. Bontems, of Whit-church, Charles Gilpin, Esq., H. Bidgood, Esq., W. Edwards, Esq., William Nicholas, Esq., Edward Swaine, Esq., Robert Ellington, Esq., S. M. Bidgood, Esq., George Wilson, Esq., M. Murphy, Esq., and Mr. Carvell Williams. There were two or three clergymen, and many members of the Episcopal Church, present.

The CHAIRMAN commenced by informing the meeting, that they were unfortunately deprived, on that occasion, of the expected assistance of several gentlemen. R. Gardner, Esq., and Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P., had sent notes—which he read to the meeting—expressing their sincere regret, that continued indisposition compelled them to abstain from public speaking; while the Rev. H. Richard was prevented by an unavoidable engagement. He then proceeded to read the fundamental principle of the Association, characterising it as no narrow or sectarian principle, but one affecting all humanity, and dear to every one who desired for himself and others liberty of thought on religious matters. There might be some question whether, in certain stages and conditions of society, a State provision for religion ought not to be maintained; he was not prepared to assert that it ought not. The State-religions of the Greeks and the Romans were political institutions, and were not opposed to any principle of right or wrong known to those peoples; and the Hebrew polity was right on grounds exclu-

sively its own. But it was upon the principles of Christianity that the system must now be judged; and he fully believed, that State-endowments for its support, or the dictatorial interference of one man with another on its behalf, were not only not required by that religion, but utterly hostile to its spirit [cheers]. Not only did the Redeemer teach his disciples to regard each other as brethren, and himself alone as their Master, but his whole life, and the writings of his Apostles, were in harmony therewith. Isolated passages might be found which seemed to sanction the opposite principle; but the genius of the entire New Testament was against compulsory support of the faith it taught. From this it might be expected, that the union of the Church with the State, would be productive of great mischief; for as with the physical, so with the moral and religious laws of our nature,—we could not break them without suffering the penalty of that infraction. Leaving the general subject to the gentlemen around him, he (the Chairman) would remark on what had fallen more directly under his own attention, as a professional man—the influence of the Church Establishment on the great educational institutions of the country. There were the two great Universities—magnificently endowed, to an amount, equal to that devoted to the education of the whole of the French people. These endowments were national property; the legislature had repeatedly dealt with them as such; yet the great mass of the people were not benefited by them. They were devoted exclusively to the advantage of one sect—a great injustice to those who were struggling into life, and were anxious to stand upon at least the same platform, in the professional world, with the members of that favoured sect. Not only so, but every place in the universities was filled by persons who had taken orders in the Church, intending to become its ministers. If a man wished to become professor of botany in Cambridge university, he did not go out into the fields to collect and study plants; but gave himself to the study of Latin and Greek, that he might be qualified to take orders; and on the same principle, the professor of anatomy and physiology at Oxford, must be a clergyman. Hence, instead of enlarging the course of study at the universities, and fitting it to expand the mind of the students and advance education generally, all had been done to limit it, that fellowships and professorships might be more easily attainable by those who had taken orders; so that there were actually departments of learning followed in the Continental universities of which the names were scarcely known at Oxford and Cambridge. The evil influence of the State Church did not end here. Nearly all the endowed schools and learned corporations of the country were in close connexion with the universities. Until within the last few years, the College of Physicians admitted none but the members of these universities; and even now the London University, which started with a broad and noble curriculum, was becoming a mere copy of the older institutions. After some further remarks to the same effect, the Chairman called on

CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq., M.P., to move the first resolution. The hon. gentleman was received with loud cheers, and said: Before I read the resolution placed in my hands, I hope you will allow me to say a few words on a matter which personally concerns me. This is the first occasion, during a friendly connexion of fourteen years with the Dissenting body, on which I have felt doubtful as to the reception I should meet with on coming amongst them; but the kindness of your greeting has reassured me. My conduct has recently been represented in a way which has made me most anxious to vindicate myself. I gave notice at the commencement of the present Parliamentary session that I should oppose the grant known as *Regium Donum*—the abolition of which is one of the objects of this association—on the proper occasion. That occasion—the miscellaneous estimates—came on so unexpectedly as to take us all by surprise; I had not even time to confer with my hon. friend Mr. Kershaw, who, last year, made the important statement that he would guarantee to raise the sum distributed, £1,690, if the grant were withdrawn; besides, only one single petition had been presented against the grant ["It's no use"]. True, it is of no practical use [cheers]; but the Government would not fail to take advantage of the absence of petitions [hear, hear]. Under these circumstances, I declined to proceed with my motion; a course for which I alone am responsible, and I, if any, am to be blamed. I thereby drew down on myself the strictures of the editor of the *Nonconformist*, expressed in very strong and severe terms. I have no pungent retort to make. I am a man of peace; and I hope the calm tenor of my observations will have the effect ascribed to a "soft answer,"—that it "turneth away wrath." It cannot be denied by the editor of the *Nonconformist* himself, that his purpose was to wound my feelings [cries of "No, no!"]; but only under one contingency could he do that—by alienating from me in the slightest degree the esteem of the gentlemen I see around me—of Dr. Price, Dr. Pye Smith, Dr. Morison, or Mr. Tidman, and fifty more whom I could name—then indeed the shaft would penetrate deeply. Allow me now to congratulate the committee on having returned to the region of Hanover-square, and to the constituency of Westminster [applause]. The hon. gentleman then read, and proceeded briefly to comment upon, the first resolution:—

That, in the judgment of this meeting, the interference of the civil government in matters of religion, is not only opposed to scriptural principles, but is unfavourable to the promotion of its professed object, is of necessity a source of religious animosity

and proves obstructive to the free action of enlightened government.

CHARLES GILPIN, Esq., seconded the resolution. He said: Before addressing myself immediately to the resolution in hand, I will ask your permission to allude to the remarks of our excellent friend, the member for Westminster; because I felt, and conveyed to our equally excellent friend, Edward Miall [loud cheers], the feeling that, with all his characteristic clear-sightedness, he had, in this instance, been too severe [hear, hear]; and that while I thought—as I still think—that our friend, Charles Lushington, committed an error of judgment, I also thought that Edward Miall went out of his way to accuse him of vanity [cheers]. I believe that Edward Miall, when he sees this—as I hope he will—will be the first to retract; for he is a very honest man [loud cheers].

In asking your sanction to this resolution we are asking your sanction to the principle on which this association is founded, on which it acts, and on which—unless I greatly mistake the men at the helm of its affairs—it will continue to act, until religion is disenthralled from the yoke of the State, and Christians of every name may rejoice in that liberty of conscience to which they are entitled as men, and which Christianity, if carried out, would secure to all [cheers]. I hold in my hand two bits of paper, which come, though without the slightest intention on the part of the senders, very appropos to our present subject. They partake both of the civil and ecclesiastical, and I should say, not a little of the unceasing [laughter]. The one is, a summons to appear, at my peril, before the aldermen of my ward to show cause for the non-payment of a church-rate; and the other, a warrant for distraining the amount thereof on my goods. This communication being made to me on behalf of a professed successor of the apostles, I, as a man reverencing my Bible, turned to it for a comment on so strange a text; and I found:—"I have coveted no man's silver, or gold, or apparel; yourselves know that these hands have ministered to my necessities" [loud and continued cheers]. From the manner in which these and similar remarks are received, I conclude that there are many within the audience of my voice who agree with me, that all interference by the State with religion is simply an act of impiety [hear, hear]. Now, brother Dissenters, I am a plain man, and speak plain things, and I tell ye that ye ought to do as I do in this matter—submit to the spoliation of your goods [hear, hear, and loud cheers]. At my peril, as the phrase runs, I decline to pay; and on the appointed day, the truck—the truck ecclesiastical [laughter]—comes to my door, and bears off three or four times the value of the Church-rate—goes to my next-door neighbour, and takes away, on an average, twenty-nine silk umbrellas—then to the Friends' meeting-house, where it takes twenty-six chairs, and occasionally a table—then to a worthy Quaker's in Houndsditch, for a load of brushes—next into Sun-street, where it shows a remarkable penchant for iron pots and kettles—and at last, to worthy Thomas Bax's, from whom it takes sundry sacks of flour. Now if all the Dissenters in our ward would do as the Friends do, Bishopsgate would be like a besieged town; and I have no hesitation in saying, Church-rates would not last twelve months [hear, hear]. As it is, it creates a considerable stir; people inquire how it is, that the men who never suffer a poor-rate or assessed tax collector to call twice, have to be distrained for Church-rates. It strikes every man there must be conscience in it. But ye are too respectable to submit to this! Oh, friend Lushington! how I should like to see thy parlours and closets despoiled in this way [much laughter and cheering]. We who take this course suffer great loss by it; but we believe that we are morally bound to refuse payment of an iniquitous tax, and thus resist an unrighteous law. I rejoice that we meet to-night on what the Americans call a "broad platform." I have no sympathy with anything narrow. Give me the broad, firm ground of clear, sound principle, and I can defend my position; but oh, keep me from the shifting sands of expediency! for I can get no firm footing there [cheers]. Our principle is, that religion is a matter between man and his God; and that for the State to interfere for the protection and encouragement of one religion, and for the persecution and discouragement of another, is to assume a power to which it has no right, and is not in any way to forward the cause of truth, but the cause of error. We, therefore, object to all endowments for religious purposes. We object to the endowment of the Roman Catholics, or their priesthood—not because they are Roman Catholics [cheers], but because of our principles. We desire the separation of the Church from the State, not because we differ from Episcopacy—we may do so, or we may not—but we should equally oppose the establishment of Presbyterianism or Independency—but because we believe that alliance to be essentially unjust, and its consequences necessarily evil. There is no form of faith so pure, or so powerful, but that its union with the State will destroy its usefulness, wither its strength, soil its garments, and make it the worthless thing which State-religions always are [cheers]. You cannot make a man religious by act of Parliament. If it were not that the subject is too serious to jest upon—and perhaps, too, that sitting beside me are two members of the Legislature—I should say, that there was something unutterably ridiculous in the thought of the House of Commons, constituted as it is, or of the House of Lords, constituted as it is, legislating for religion, forsooth! Men of all religions (we don't object to that), and men of no religion (we may object to that)—men, certainly, not sent up there because of their religion, are the men who sit in judgment on the affairs of religion, to protect its interests, to spread over it their guardian arm, to strengthen and defend it—say, rather, to weaken and corrupt it, to rob it of all nerve, and make it fit only to attract the shaft of the infidel; for it is not—and some of those who hear me, and have read as much as I have of the writings supposed to be hostile to religion, will bear me out in this—it is not the Christianity of the New Testament that is assailed by these men [hear, hear], but the jewel-bedecked and mitred thing that calls itself Christianity—that which comes with the accents of peace and goodwill upon its lips, but would push its holy cause at the point of the bayonet and the mouth of the cannon; it is at this that the infidel launches his dart, and so far he is right [cheers]. There is probably no fact more clearly written in history than this—that every form of faith, no matter how pure, has become corrupt by its alliance with the

State. You all know how the Pilgrim Fathers, disdain- ing to bow the knee to Baal, set sail upon the stormy deep, and sought on a foreign and distant shore the liberty denied them in their own country. You remember, too, doubtless, those beautiful lines of England's sweetest poet, by which, scarcely less than by their better deeds, will those pilgrim fathers ever be remembered [Mr. Gilpin here recited the well-known lines by Mrs. Hemans on the landing of the pilgrim fathers]. Yet the honoured men who, from a sense of allegiance to God, left their homes and country, forgot to proclaim in the New World the liberty for which they had contended in the Old. No sooner had they become settled in New England, and obtained power there, than they committed the grand mistake—shall I not say the great crime?—of giving to religion the arm of secular power. What were the consequences? The men who had been persecuted in the old country for their faith, became persecutors in its name in the new. Women were flogged at the cart's-tail, through the streets of Boston, for daring to worship God as their conscience bade them, and speak- ing that which they believed it to be their duty to speak. Three men were hanged for their religion by those who had themselves suffered so much and done so much, but had laid down in the lap of Delilah, and had the locks of their strength shorn off. I know of no page in history more solemnly and deeply affecting than this—no page more gloomy than that which tells of that sainted woman Mary Dyer, who having again and again returned to Boston to preach the gospel she felt bound to preach, was at last hanged, and died bearing testimony to its truth. My motive will not be misunderstood in mentioning these facts; it is simply to give the strongest proof I can of the sentiment I have advanced. I believe it would be good for us to recur once and again to the early history of Christianity—to its brighter and better days. A babe born in Bethlehem—born in a stable, cradled in a manger—around it, angels hymned hosannas, seraph harps resounded through the expanse of heaven, "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, good- will towards men." But the anthems of heaven were not echoed upon earth; the chorus of the angelic host found no response from men. True, the wise men of the East were there, with their homage, and their costly fragrant gifts; but the State of that day, incapable—as the State, as such, is now—of distinguishing what is truth or who is true, despised the child Jesus, and per- secuted to the death the man Christ. The early followers of the Saviour drank of their Master's cup and were bap- tized with his baptism. Generation after generation, his disciples had to prove the truth of his saying, "My kingdom is not of this world." At length a Roman emperor professed the Christian faith. "Religion," as homely John Bunyan would say, "put on her silver slippers;" at least, she put off her simplicity and spiritual power. The imperial convert grossly misinterpreted the sign, if sign he ever saw—*In hoc signo vinces*—the symbol of compassion infinite, of love transcendent—inscribed the cross upon his warlike banners, waved it above fields of slaughter, and drenched it in the blood of men. Monarchs and peoples went on adopting the sign without the reality, until it came to be an incontro- vertible fact, that never were deeds so foul, or outrages so enormous, committed—never religion so much dis- graced, or our common nature so blasphemed, as by men calling themselves Christians, or in the shadow of the Christian symbol [cheers]. Thanks to the advancing spirit of the age—thanks, primarily, to the spread, spite of all obstacles, of the spirit of genuine Christianity—the claws of the lion have been cut, so that he can only scratch where he was wont to tear [laughter and cheers]. But his spirit still lives, and will live as long as you, men and women of England, allow this anomalous state of things to continue, in which one man is set above another in the things of religion, and one sect can inflict on others pains and penalties for adherence to truth and the discharge of duty. It will live until you make your voices heard at the hustings and in St. Stephen's [cheers]; for it is not in Hanover-square Rooms that a question like this can be settled. Let us endeavour to bring back, by all the power we possess, the original simplicity and purity of the Christian Church; with that there will be a return of its power, and its blessed spirit will go forth again conquering and to conquer, for the welfare of mankind, and for the glory of our common Lord [loud and continued applause].

The Rev. Dr. LANG moved the next resolution:—

That earnestly desiring a dissolution of the union between the Church and the State, this meeting holds it to be an obvious duty to seek to influence the British public, and ultimately the British Parliament, in favour of such a measure, more especially when it is sought to perpetuate and increase grants of public money to various religious bodies in the colonies, and thereby to extend the principle of Government interference in religion.

The reference in the close of the resolution was to that part of an act now before Parliament, which provided for the extension and concentration of the State-church principle in his adopted country, Australia. As a voice from that far land was seldom heard on an English platform, and as it appeared to him that the battle in which they were engaged would most likely be fought out in that colony, he thought he could not better serve the cause than by confining his observations to the ecclesiastical history and condition of that interesting part of the British dominions. So early as in 1825, the State-church principle began to develop itself there by the appointment of an archdeacon and a corporation called the "Church and School Corporation of New South Wales," to which a seventh of the whole territory was allotted—a tract of land about as large as the whole of Great Britain. The corporation contemplated the ap- pointment of a bishop and a series of ecclesiastical functionaries; amongst whom the land was to be divided, the bishops first taking their choice, then the arch- deacons, next the rectors, and lastly the curates [laugh- ter]; and in addition to this monstrosity, the corpora- tion were to have the power, virtually, of inserting their hands in the treasury bag, till their grant of land was productive. He (Dr. Lang) came to England in 1830, and as the Reform ministry had just come into power, he thought it a favourable opportunity of getting such an enormity remedied. With that view he addressed himself to the colonial secretary; the charter constituting the corporation was inquired into, and the grant revoked [cheers]. In 1836, an act was passed placing all religious bodies on an equality, and allowed to the ministers of the various denominations salaries of from £100 to £200, according to the number of their ad- herents—an arrangement which he (Dr. Lang) wel-

comed as a step in the right direction. In 1841 he visited America, chiefly with a view to observe the working of the voluntary system there; and so fully was he convinced of its efficiency, so entire was his adoption of the Anti-state-church principle, that on his return to Australia, he renounced the salary which he had received from Government as senior Presbyterian minister [hear, hear, and cheers]. The colony had since passed through a severe reverse of for- tune, the natural consequence of excessive specula- tion—notwithstanding which, his people had raised for him, year after year, a larger sum than he had before received [loud cheers]. In 1842 the colony obtained an extension of its civil immunities, in the establishment of a representative legislature, to which he had the honour of being returned. But to that Act a schedule was ap- appended, providing for the payment of £30,000 per annum for religious purposes, from the colonial revenue, inde- pendent of the legislative council. The recipients of this money applied for an increase of £6,000; but the council decided, that as the matter was thus taken out of their hands, the parties concerned must be content with their bargain. Earl Grey—who was at present the autocrat of the colonies [laughter, and "Hear, hear"]—contemplated a revision of the constitutional Act, an extension of the council to Port Phillip—or Victoria, as it was now to be called—Van Diemen's Land, and South Australia. The obnoxious provision for public worship was not only retained, but increased, for all the colonies, with the exception of South Australia, in which religion was to be left to its own resources. He (Dr. Lang) re- garded that circumstance as important, from the preced- ent it would establish, and the influence it would exert. It was by getting the voluntary principle adopted in one of the States of America, that all the States were gradually induced to accept it. Why the inhabitants of South Australia should be left to themselves, while the older colonists were treated like children in the nursery, who must be regulated by the great people in the drawing- room, he could not say. He would repeat on this plat- form, and on every opportunity in this country, the protest he uttered annually in the colonial Legislature, against the unconstitutional character of the act which took the money of the colonists without their consent, and appropriated it to purposes which many of them deemed highly objectionable. He held it to be an act of usurpation on the part of the British Parliament [ap- plause]. We were accustomed to speak of Parliament as omnipotent, but not even to Deity could that word be applied in an absolute and unconditional sense. God himself was bound by the great, eternal laws of the moral universe—the constitution of things—the prin- ciples of right and wrong on which that constitution was based. Parliament, whatever might be its power, was bound by the undoubted principles of the British con- stitution, among which it was the most unquestionable that the people could not be taxed without their consent, given through their representatives [cheers]. He said this in the presence of members of the English Legisla- ture, and he hoped that they and others who had de- served well of their country on the floor of the senate, would protect the civil and religious right of the colo- nists, and help them to make of the exemption given to South Australia, an example to be followed throughout the whole southern hemisphere [loud ap- plause].

LAWRENCE HEYWORTH, Esq., M.P., seconded the resolution.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, moved by H. BIDGOOD, Esq., and seconded by Mr. CARVELL WIL- LIAMS, terminated the proceedings.

SCOTTISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meeting of this association was held on Monday week, Dr. Ritchie in the chair. Among other matters, the attention of the directors was called to the bill now before Parliament providing for the better government of the Australian colonies, in which it is proposed to enact that the grants now made to the churches of England, Scotland, and Rome, and to the Wesleyans, shall be rendered per- petual, and that it shall not be in the power of the local legislatures to make any alteration in the amount except with a view to its increase, or the endowment of other bodies. The directors there- upon resolved to express their condemnation of the arbitrary and mischievous attempts which are con- stantly made by the present Government to thrust religious endowments on all parties under their jurisdiction, both at home and abroad—to petition Parliament against the obnoxious bill for conferring a constitution on the Australian colonies—to hold correspondence on this subject with several members of Parliament—and to call upon Dissenters generally to protest, by petition or otherwise, against this fresh interference of the Government with matters of religion. It was also agreed that a tract should be prepared by the directors, showing the annual expense of the Established Church of Scotland, the amount of property belonging to it, and the benefits which the community would derive from the trans- ference of this property to national purposes.

NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.—A public meeting was held in the Queen's-rooms of this town on Thursday evening last, to promote the Anti-state- church cause. Although the question has scarcely been directly agitated in this beautiful island, and no meeting of the kind had before been held in the town, the attendance was numerous and respectable. The chair was occupied by Dr. Wavel, who opened the proceedings with a few appropriate remarks illustrative of the importance of freedom of opinion in matters of religion. The Rev. W. Foster, of Kentish Town, and Mr. Miall, attended as a deputa- tion from the Anti-state-church Association, and elicited a very hearty response in their exposition of its principles, and their telling appeals to the audience. The remaining speakers were the Rev. T. Pullar, of Southampton; the Rev. E. Giles; Rev. M. Lloyd; Rev. Mr. Michelin, (Primitive Methodist); Rev. R. H. Smith, of Brading; and Rev. Mr. Kell, Unitarian. Resolutions, ap- proving of the principles and objects of the Association, were unanimously adopted, and at the close of the proceedings arrangements were made for forming a local committee, which, from

the character of the gentlemen who have actively taken up the subject, and from the earnest enthu- siasm of the meeting, promises to give valuable aid to the cause. The success of the meeting was the more gratifying from the circumstance that con- siderable efforts had been made by the Whigs to prevent the attendance of the inhabitants upon the occasion. It is hoped, also, that it will not be without influence in promoting a movement for securing to the supporters of voluntarism, who are both numerous and influential, a share in the repre- sentation of this borough. At present, Newport is represented by two Tories, but there can be little doubt that by organization and timely preparation, the return of at least one thorough anti-state-church candidate might be secured at the next election. A great change has taken place in the views of the population of this island in respect to the State Church, which a few lectures, or visits from leading advocates of the question, or still better, a little agitation promoted by the prominent friends of voluntarism in the district itself, might turn to good account.

BLANDFORD.—We had, last Wednesday evening, the pleasure of listening to an interesting lecture on the "Separation of Church and State," delivered by John Kingsley, Esq. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. Vernon. The room in which the lecture was delivered was well filled. The greatest attention was manifested, and deep interest evidently felt in the statements made by the lecturer. We cannot but regard it as a sign of "a good time coming," that in a town so much under the Establishment influence as Blandford is, so numerous an audience should have been collected together to listen to a subject so unpalatable to many who are found favouring the borough with their presence and sup- port.—*From a Correspondent.*

CHRISTCHURCH.—A most impressive lecture was delivered on Monday evening week, at the Inde- pendent chapel, Christchurch, by John Kingsley, Esq., of London, the design of which was to explain the object of the Anti-state-church Association. The able lecturer clearly proved that the basis on which the Association stood was not sectarian; that it sought not to force into view any particular sect or denomination, nor to set up this or that form of Church government—but that the question was a national one, and that it sought to unshackle truth, and to do away with the secular or civil power, in relation to religion; illustrating at the same time the grievous evils of the present system, pointing out the workings of a compulsory maintenance, of its various bearings on society, and the damage done by it to the truth itself, and urging united and untiring efforts for the re- moval of the evil. This was the first lecture of the kind to which the attention of the inhabitants of Christchurch had been called, and they showed their earnestness on the subject by a very numerous attendance. The impression left is that which, though not new to many of the people of Christ- church, will yet influence much of their conduct in future.—*Hants Independent.*

POOLE.—Mr. Kingsley lectured at Poole on the 12th inst. He is this week announced for Ems- waster, Bridport, and Honiton, and will afterwards visit Chard, Broadwindsor, Cowes, and Chichester.

STRATFORD.—A meeting of the Anti-state-church Association was held in the Wesleyan Association school-room, Bow-bridge, last Thursday evening. Mr. Gwyer presided, and Mr. Thomas Roberts, Rev. J. Curwen, Mr. Ebenezer Clarke, Mr. J. Carvell Williams, and Rev. W. Ward, were present, and took part in the proceedings.

PUSEYITE DOINGS IN CHATHAM.

Having had the opportunity of visiting the town of Chatham a short time since (writes a correspon- dent), I was informed of some circumstances which have recently occurred there, a statement of which may not have reached you from any other source; but which, if rightly improved, will, I conceive, give a powerful impulse to Anti-state-church principles in that and other localities.

The new church—called, I think, St. John's—is a chapel of ease to the parish church, and the minister of the same has been, since its erection to the pre- sent time, more than five and twenty years, sup- ported on the voluntary principle by the subscrip- tions of the seat-holders; and the living has been held, and the pulpit supplied, till within a very short period, by evangelical clergymen.

The late incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Harker, had lately employed as his curate the Rev. Mr. Powell, formerly a student (if I am not mistaken) at the late Countess of Huntingdon's College at Cheshunt, and subsequently pastor of the now-independent church at the Cliff Chapel, Lewes, which he left, I believe, to escape the real or supposed factiousness which he considered he found among Dissenters. He had preached among them with considerable acceptance, and in this new sphere, as a clergyman, he came out quite as a star of the first magnitude, and drew crowds of hearers to the new church, so that now not another sitting could be taken. His popularity excited the envy and anger of his now-brother clergymen, whose churches or chapels he greatly thinned of hearers: they therefore resolved, if pos- sible, to get rid of him, but as this could not be effected while the rev. gentleman who employed him held the incumbency (which was in the gift of the rector of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Irwin, and who joined in the desire to oust Mr. Powell), they had recourse to stratagem, and by some skilful man-œuvring, they succeeded in persuading the Rev. Mr. Harker to resign his living, on the score, I be- lieve, of age and growing physical infirmity, know- ing well that, as in the case of Mr. Shore, Mr. Powell would need a fresh appointment before he could

should see fit to endow any other church than those four, or to augment the endowment of any one of the four, any such new or augmented endowment ought, we apprehend, to be made by an additional charge on the revenue of the province, and not by a deduction from the revenue of any one of the four endowed churches. Whatever fluctuations may occur in the comparative numbers of the members of those churches, the steady and rapid increase of the population of the Australian colonies renders it eminently improbable that the absolute wants of any one of those churches will ever be less than they are at present, or that the existing endowment of any one of them will ever be found to be excessive.

"In giving this permanent character to the existing apportionment, it seems, however, necessary to guard against one error which has already been brought to light. . . . We subjoin a schedule, showing the results of the census of 1846, as far as respects the numerical proportion between the adherents of the different churches. From that schedule it will appear that the present apportionment of the fund for the support of public worship is less favourable to the other endowed churches, as compared to the Church of England, than, according to the census of 1846, it ought to be. In pursuance of the principle already stated, we propose that Parliament should be recommended to redress that inequality, not by a deduction from the share of the latter, but by an additional charge on the public revenue. Such a charge would not be of great amount, and would not raise the whole appropriation for public worship to the same proportion to the existing resources of New South Wales, as that which subsisted between the former appropriation for that service, and the resources of the colony at the time when it was made.

"In distributing between New South Wales and Victoria, the total amount of the proposed annual charge for public worship, we apprehend that, in pursuance of the principle of respecting, as far as possible, all vested interests and existing arrangements, the census of 1846 should be taken as the guide to be followed. We therefore propose that the proportion of the grant for each of the four churches to be charged on the revenue of each province respectively, should be determined by the comparative numbers of the members of these churches in the two districts at the time the census was made."

It is needless for us to say that we should deem these provisions of the bill to be objectionable, even if they did nothing more than continue existing grants. In this case an increase is proposed, and proposed on the granting of a constitution to a new colony. Those Members of Parliament who were returned at the last general election, on the pledge that they would resist all further grants of public money for religious purposes, have therefore here an opportunity of showing their willingness to keep faith with their constituents. We had rather that the entire grants were expunged, but we would, at the least, insist that their continuance, with the amount and the distribution of them, should be left to the unrestricted decision of the colonial legislatures, and we would do so on the ground stated in the Report already quoted from; viz., that "the expenditure thus provided for is all incurred in services in which the colonists alone are interested. The colonists themselves are mainly concerned in the proper and efficient performance of those services—and it appears to us that they ought to possess, through their representatives, the power of making such changes from time to time in the public establishments, as circumstances may require."

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.

The annual summer meeting of the Anti-state-church Association was held on Monday evening last, at Hanover-square Rooms, when the large and elegant hall was crowded with a very respectable assemblage. Shortly after seven o'clock, Dr. PRICE, who had been announced to take the chair, came forward, and said that, to his great regret, a very severe cold would prevent his filling that post, or taking any part in the proceedings. He proposed as his substitute Dr. LANSKETER, who was then voted into the chair. Around him we observed, Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., M.P., Charles Lushington, Esq., M.P., Rev. Dr. Lang, Rev. C. Wollacott, Rev. W. Bontems, of Whitchurch, Charles Gilpin, Esq., H. Bidgood, Esq., W. Edwards, Esq., William Nicholay, Esq., Edward Swaine, Esq., Robert Ellington, Esq., S. M. Bidgood, Esq., George Wilson, Esq., M. Murphy, Esq., and Mr. Carvell Williams. There were two or three clergymen, and many members of the Episcopal Church, present.

The CHAIRMAN commenced by informing the meeting, that they were unfortunately deprived, on that occasion, of the expected assistance of several gentlemen. R. Gardner, Esq., and Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P., had sent notes—which he read to the meeting—expressing their sincere regret, that continued indisposition compelled them to abstain from public speaking; while the Rev. H. Richard was prevented by an unavoidable engagement. He then proceeded to read the fundamental principle of the Association, characterising it as no narrow or sectarian principle, but one affecting all humanity, and dear to every one who desired for himself and others liberty of thought on religious matters. There might be some question whether, in certain stages and conditions of society, a State provision for religion ought not to be maintained; he was not prepared to assert that it ought not. The State-religions of the Greeks and the Romans were political institutions, and were not opposed to any principle of right or wrong known to those peoples; and the Hebrew polity was right on grounds exclu-

sively its own. But it was upon the principles of Christianity that the system must now be judged; and he fully believed, that State-endowments for its support, or the dictatorial interference of one man with another on its behalf, were not only not required by that religion, but utterly hostile to its spirit [cheers]. Not only did the Redeemer teach his disciples to regard each other as brethren, and himself alone as their Master, but his whole life, and the writings of his Apostles, were in harmony therewith. Isolated passages might be found which seemed to sanction the opposite principle; but the genius of the entire New Testament was against compulsory support of the faith it taught. From this it might be expected, that the union of the Church with the State, would be productive of great mischief; for as with the physical, so with the moral and religious laws of our nature,—we could not break them without suffering the penalty of that infraction. Leaving the general subject to the gentlemen around him, he (the Chairman) would remark on what had fallen more directly under his own attention, as a professional man—the influence of the Church Establishment on the great educational institutions of the country. There were the two great Universities—magnificently endowed, to an amount, equal to that devoted to the education of the whole of the French people. These endowments were national property; the legislature had repeatedly dealt with them as such; yet the great mass of the people were not benefited by them. They were devoted exclusively to the advantage of one sect—a great injustice to those who were struggling into life, and were anxious to stand upon at least the same platform, in the professional world, with the members of that favoured sect. Not only so, but every place in the universities was filled by persons who had taken orders in the Church, intending to become its ministers. If a man wished to become professor of botany in Cambridge university, he did not go out into the fields to collect and study plants; but gave himself to the study of Latin and Greek, that he might be qualified to take orders; and on the same principle, the professor of anatomy and physiology at Oxford, must be a clergyman. Hence, instead of enlarging the course of study at the universities, and fitting it to expand the mind of the students and advance education generally, all had been done to limit it, that fellowships and professorships might be more easily attainable by those who had taken orders; so that there were actually departments of learning followed in the Continental universities of which the names were scarcely known at Oxford and Cambridge. The evil influence of the State Church did not end here. Nearly all the endowed schools and learned corporations of the country were in close connexion with the universities. Until within the last few years, the College of Physicians admitted none but the members of these universities; and even now the London University, which started with a broad and noble curriculum, was becoming a mere copy of the older institutions. After some further remarks to the same effect, the Chairman called on

CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq., M.P., to move the first resolution. The hon. gentleman was received with loud cheers, and said: Before I read the resolution placed in my hands, I hope you will allow me to say a few words on a matter which personally concerns me. This is the first occasion, during a friendly connexion of fourteen years with the Dissenting body, on which I have felt doubtful as to the reception I should meet with on coming amongst them; but the kindness of your greeting has reassured me. My conduct has recently been represented in a way which has made me most anxious to vindicate myself. I gave notice at the commencement of the present Parliamentary session that I should oppose the grant known as *Regium Donum*—the abolition of which is one of the objects of this association—on the proper occasion. That occasion—the miscellaneous estimates—came on so unexpectedly as to take us all by surprise; I had not even time to confer with my hon. friend Mr. Kershaw, who, last year, made the important statement that he would guarantee to raise the sum distributed, £1,690, if the grant were withdrawn; besides, only one single petition had been presented against the grant ["It's no use"]. True, it is of no practical use [cheers]; but the Government would not fail to take advantage of the absence of petitions [hear, hear]. Under these circumstances, I declined to proceed with my motion; a course for which I alone am responsible, and I, if any, am to be blamed. I thereby drew down on myself the strictures of the editor of the *Nonconformist*, expressed in very strong and severe terms. I have no pungent retort to make. I am a man of peace; and I hope the calm tenor of my observations will have the effect ascribed to a "soft answer,"—that it "turneth away wrath." It cannot be denied by the editor of the *Nonconformist* himself, that his purpose was to wound my feelings [cries of "No, no!"]; but only under one contingency could he do that—by alienating from me in the slightest degree the esteem of the gentlemen I see around me—of Dr. Price, Dr. Pye Smith, Dr. Morison, or Mr. Tidman, and fifty more whom I could name—then indeed the shaft would penetrate deeply. Allow me now to congratulate the committee on having returned to the region of Hanover-square, and to the constituency of Westminster [applause]. The hon. gentleman then read, and proceeded briefly to comment upon, the first resolution:—

That, in the judgment of this meeting, the interference of the civil government in matters of religion is not only opposed to scriptural principles, but is unfavourable to the promotion of its professed object, is of necessity a source of religious animosity

and proves obstructive to the free action of enlightened government.

CHARLES GILPIN, Esq., seconded the resolution. He said: Before addressing myself immediately to the resolution in hand, I will ask your permission to allude to the remarks of our excellent friend, the member for Westminster; because I felt, and conveyed to our equally excellent friend, Edward Miall [loud cheers], the feeling that, with all his characteristic clear-sightedness, he had, in this instance, been too severe [hear, hear]; and that while I thought—as I still think—that our friend, Charles Lushington, committed an error of judgment, I also thought that Edward Miall went out of his way to accuse him of vanity [cheers]. I believe that Edward Miall, when he sees this—as I hope he will—will be the first to retract; for he is a very honest man [loud cheers].

In asking your sanction to this resolution we are asking your sanction to the principle on which this association is founded, on which it acts, and on which—unless I greatly mistake the men at the helm of its affairs—it will continue to act, until religion is disenthralled from the yoke of the State, and Christians of every name may rejoice in that liberty of conscience to which they are entitled as men, and which Christianity, if carried out, would secure to all [cheers]. I hold in my hand two bits of paper, which come, though without the slightest intention on the part of the senders, very appropos to our present subject. They partake both of the civil and ecclesiastical, and I should say, not a little of the uncivil too [laughter]. The one is, a summons to appear, at my peril, before the aldermen of my ward to show cause for the non-payment of a church-rate; and the other, a warrant for distraining the amount thereof on my goods. This communication being made to me on behalf of a professed successor of the apostles, I, as a man reverencing my Bible, turned to it for a comment on so strange a text; and I found:—"I have coveted no man's silver, or gold, or apparel; yourselves know that these hands have ministered to my necessities" [loud and continued cheers]. From the manner in which these and similar remarks are received, I conclude that there are many within the audience of my voice who agree with me, that all interference by the State with religion is simply an act of impiety [hear, hear]. Now, brother Dissenters, I am a plain man, and speak plain things, and I tell ye that ye ought to do as I do in this matter—submit to the spoliation of your goods [hear, hear, and loud cheers]. At my peril, as the phrase runs, I decline to pay; and on the appointed day, the truck—the truck ecclesiastical [laughter]—comes to my door, and bears off three or four times the value of the Church-rate—goes to my next-door neighbour, and takes away, on an average, twenty-nine silk umbrellas—then to the Friends' meeting-house, where it takes twenty-six chairs, and occasionally a table—then to a worthy Quaker's in Houndsditch, for a load of brushes—next into Sun-street, where it shows a remarkable penchant for iron pots and kettles—and at last, to worthy Thomas Bax's, from whom it takes sundry sacks of flour. Now if all the Dissenters in our ward would do as the Friends do, Bishopsgate would be like a besieged town; and I have no hesitation in saying, Church-rates would not last twelve months [hear, hear]. As it is, it creates a considerable stir; people inquire how it is, that the men who never suffer a poor-rate or assessed tax collector to call twice, have to be distrained for Church-rates. It strikes every man there must be conscience in it. But ye are too respectable to submit to this! Oh, friend Lushington! how I should like to see thy parlours and closets despoiled in this way [much laughter and cheering]. We who take this course suffer great loss by it; but we believe that we are morally bound to refuse payment of an iniquitous tax, and thus resist an unrighteous law. I rejoice that we meet to-night on what the Americans call a "broad platform." I have no sympathy with anything narrow. Give me the broad, firm ground of clear, sound principle, and I can defend my position; but oh, keep me from the shifting sands of expediency! for I can get no firm footing there [cheers]. Our principle is, that religion is a matter between man and his God; and that for the State to interfere for the protection and encouragement of one religion, and for the persecution and discouragement of another, is to assume a power to which it has no right, and is not in any way to forward the cause of truth, but the cause of error. We, therefore, object to all endowments for religious purposes. We object to the endowment of the Roman Catholics, or their priesthood—not because they are Roman Catholics [cheers], but because of our principles. We desire the separation of the Church from the State, not because we differ from Episcopacy—we may do so, or we may not—but we should equally oppose the establishment of Presbyterianism or Independency—but because we believe that alliance to be essentially unjust, and its consequences necessarily evil. There is no form of faith so pure, or so powerful, but that its union with the State will destroy its usefulness, wither its strength, soil its garments, and make it the worthless thing which State-religions always are [cheers]. You cannot make a man religious by act of Parliament. If it were not that the subject is too serious to jest upon—and perhaps, too, that sitting beside me are two members of the Legislature—I should say, that there was something unutterably ridiculous in the thought of the House of Commons, constituted as it is, or of the House of Lords, constituted as it is, legislating for religion, forsooth! Men of all religions (we don't object to that), and men of no religion (we may object to that)—men, certainly, not sent up there because of their religion, are the men who sit in judgment on the affairs of religion, to protect its interests, to spread over it their guardian arm, to strengthen and defend it—say, rather, to weaken and corrupt it, to rob it of all nerve, and make it fit only to attract the shaft of the infidel; for it is not—and some of those who hear me, and have read as much as I have of the writings supposed to be hostile to religion, will bear me out in this—it is not the Christianity of the New Testament that is assailed by these men [hear, hear], but the jewel-bedecked and mired thing that calls itself Christianity—that which comes with the accents of peace and goodwill upon its lips, but would push its holy cause at the point of the bayonet and the mouth of the cannon; it is at this that the infidel launches his dart, and so far he is right [cheers]. There is probably no fact more clearly written in history than this—that every form of faith, no matter how pure, has become corrupt by its alliance with the

State. You all know how the Pilgrim Fathers, disdaining to bow the knee to Baal, set sail upon the stormy deep, and sought on a foreign and distant shore the liberty denied them in their own country. You remember, too, doubtless, those beautiful lines of England's sweetest poet, by which, scarcely less than by their better deeds, will those pilgrim fathers ever be remembered [Mr. Gilpin here recited the well-known lines by Mrs. Hemans on the landing of the pilgrim fathers]. Yet the honoured men who, from a sense of allegiance to God, left their homes and country, forgot to proclaim in the New World the liberty for which they had contended in the Old. No sooner had they become settled in New England, and obtained power there, than they committed the grand mistake—shall I not say the great crime?—of giving to religion the arm of secular power. What were the consequences? The men who had been persecuted in the old country for their faith, became persecutors in its name in the new. Women were flogged at the cart's-tail, through the streets of Boston, for daring to worship God as their conscience bade them, and speaking that which they believed it to be their duty to speak. Three men were hanged for their religion by those who had themselves suffered so much and done so much, but had laid down in the lap of Delilah, and had the locks of their strength shorn off. I know of no page in history more solemnly and deeply affecting than this—no page more gloomy than that which tells of that sainted woman Mary Dyer, who having again and again returned to Boston to preach the gospel she felt bound to preach, was at last hanged, and died bearing testimony to its truth. My motive will not be misunderstood in mentioning these facts; it is simply to give the strongest proof I can of the sentiment I have advanced. I believe it would be good for us to recur once and again to the early history of Christianity—to its brighter and better days. A babe born in Bethlehem—born in a stable, cradled in a manger—around it, angels hymned hosannas, seraph harps resounded through the expanse of heaven, "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, good-will towards men." But the anthems of heaven were not echoed upon earth; the chorus of the angelic host found no response from men. True, the wise men of the East were there, with their homage, and their costly fragrant gifts; but the State of that day, incapable—as the State, as such, is now—of distinguishing what is truth or who is true, despised the child Jesus, and persecuted to the death the man Christ. The early followers of the Saviour drank of their Master's cup and were baptized with his baptism. Generation after generation, his disciples had to prove the truth of his saying, "My kingdom is not of this world." At length a Roman emperor professed the Christian faith. "Religion," as homely John Bunyan would say, "put on her silver slippers;" at least, she put off her simplicity and spiritual power: The imperial convert grossly misinterpreted the sign, if sign he ever saw—*In hoc signo vinces*—the symbol of compassion infinite, of love transcendent—in-scribed the cross upon his warlike banners, waved it above fields of slaughter, and drenched it in the blood of men. Monarchs and peoples went on adopting the sign without the reality, until it came to be an incontrovertible fact, that never were deeds so foul, or outrages so enormous, committed—never religion so much disgraced, or our common nature so blasphemed, as by men calling themselves Christians, or in the shadow of the Christian symbol [cheers]. Thanks to the advancing spirit of the age—thanks, primarily, to the spread, spite of all obstacles, of the spirit of genuine Christianity—the claws of the lion have been cut, so that he can only scratch where he was wont to tear [laughter and cheers]. But his spirit still lives, and will live as long as you, men and women of England, allow this anomalous state of things to continue, in which one man is set above another in the things of religion, and one sect can inflict on others pains and penalties for adherence to truth and the discharge of duty. It will live until you make your voices heard at the hustings and in St. Stephen's [cheers]; for it is not in Hanover-square Rooms that a question like this can be settled. Let us endeavour to bring back, by all the power we possess, the original simplicity and purity of the Christian Church; with that there will be a return of its power, and its blessed spirit will go forth again conquering and to conquer, for the welfare of mankind, and for the glory of our common Lord [loud and continued applause].

The Rev. Dr. LANG moved the next resolution:—

That earnestly desiring a dissolution of the union between the Church and the State, this meeting holds it to be an obvious duty to seek to influence the British public, and ultimately the British Parliament, in favour of such a measure, more especially when it is sought to perpetuate and increase grants of public money to various religious bodies in the colonies, and thereby to extend the principle of Government interference in religion.

The reference in the close of the resolution was to that part of an act now before Parliament, which provided for the extension and concentration of the State-church principle in his adopted country, Australia. As a voice from that far land was seldom heard on an English platform, and as it appeared to him that the battle in which they were engaged would most likely be fought out in that colony, he thought he could not better serve the cause than by confining his observations to the ecclesiastical history and condition of that interesting part of the British dominions. So early as in 1825, the State-church principle began to develop itself there by the appointment of an archdeacon and a corporation called the "Church and School Corporation of New South Wales," to which a seventh of the whole territory was allotted—a tract of land about as large as the whole of Great Britain. The corporation contemplated the appointment of a bishop and a series of ecclesiastical functionaries; amongst whom the land was to be divided, the bishops first taking their choice, then the archdeacons, next the rectors, and lastly the curates [laughter]; and in addition to this monstrosity, the corporation were to have the power, virtually, of inserting their hands in the treasury bag, till their grant of land was productive. He (Dr. Lang) came to England in 1830, and as the Reform ministry had just come into power, he thought it a favourable opportunity of getting such an enormity remedied. With that view he addressed himself to the colonial secretary; the charter constituting the corporation was inquired into, and the grant revoked [cheers]. In 1836, an act was passed placing all religious bodies on an equality, and allowed to the ministers of the various denominations salaries of from £100 to £200, according to the number of their adherents—an arrangement which he (Dr. Lang) wel-

comed as a step in the right direction. In 1841 he visited America, chiefly with a view to observe the working of the voluntary system there; and so fully was he convinced of its efficiency, so entire was his adoption of the Anti-state-church principle, that on his return to Australia, he renounced the salary which he had received from Government as senior Presbyterian minister [hear, hear, and cheers]. The colony had since passed through a severe reverse of fortune, the natural consequence of excessive speculation—notwithstanding which, his people had raised for him, year after year, a larger sum than he had before received [loud cheers]. In 1842 the colony obtained an extension of its civil immunities, in the establishment of a representative legislature, to which he had the honour of being returned. But to that Act a schedule was appended, providing for the payment of £30,000 per annum for religious purposes, from the colonial revenue, independent of the legislative council. The recipients of this money applied for an increase of £6,000; but the council decided, that as the matter was thus taken out of their hands, the parties concerned must be content with their bargain. Earl Grey—who was at present the autocrat of the colonies [laughter, and "Hear, hear"]—contemplated a revision of the constitutional Act, an extension of the council to Port Phillip—or Victoria, as it was now to be called—Van Diemen's Land, and South Australia. The obnoxious provision for public worship was not only retained, but increased, for all the colonies, with the exception of South Australia, in which religion was to be left to its own resources. He (Dr. Lang) regarded that circumstance as important, from the precedent it would establish, and the influence it would exert. It was by getting the voluntary principle adopted in one of the States of America, that all the States were gradually induced to accept it. Why the inhabitants of South Australia should be left to themselves, while the older colonists were treated like children in the nursery, who must be regulated by the great people in the drawing-room, he could not say. He would repeat on this platform, and on every opportunity in this country, the protest he uttered annually in the colonial Legislature, against the unconstitutional character of the act which took the money of the colonists without their consent, and appropriated it to purposes which many of them deemed highly objectionable. He held it to be an act of usurpation on the part of the British Parliament [applause]. We were accustomed to speak of Parliament as omnipotent, but not even to Deity could that word be applied in an absolute and unconditional sense. God himself was bound by the great, eternal laws of the moral universe—the constitution of things—the principles of right and wrong on which that constitution was based. Parliament, whatever might be its power, was bound by the undoubted principles of the British constitution, among which it was the most unquestionable that the people could not be taxed without their consent, given through their representatives [cheers]. He said this in the presence of members of the English Legislature, and he hoped that they and others who had deserved well of their country on the floor of the senate, would protect the civil and religious right of the colonists, and help them to make of the exemption given to South Australia, an example to be followed throughout the whole southern hemisphere [loud applause].

LAWRENCE HEYWORTH, Esq., M.P., seconded the resolution.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, moved by H. BIDGOOD, Esq., and seconded by MR. CARVELL WILLIAMS, terminated the proceedings.

SCOTTISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meeting of this association was held on Monday week, Dr. Ritchie in the chair. Among other matters, the attention of the directors was called to the bill now before Parliament providing for the better government of the Australian colonies, in which it is proposed to enact that the grants now made to the churches of England, Scotland, and Rome, and to the Wesleyans, shall be rendered perpetual, and that it shall not be in the power of the local legislatures to make any alteration in the amount except with a view to its increase, or the endowment of other bodies. The directors thereupon resolved to express their condemnation of the arbitrary and mischievous attempts which are constantly made by the present Government to thrust religious endowments on all parties under their jurisdiction, both at home and abroad—to petition Parliament against the obnoxious bill for conferring a constitution on the Australian colonies—to hold correspondence on this subject with several members of Parliament—and to call upon Dissenters generally to protest, by petition or otherwise, against this fresh interference of the Government with matters of religion. It was also agreed that a tract should be prepared by the directors, showing the annual expense of the Established Church of Scotland, the amount of property belonging to it, and the benefits which the community would derive from the transference of this property to national purposes.

NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.—A public meeting was held in the Queen's-rooms of this town on Thursday evening last, to promote the Anti-state-church cause. Although the question has scarcely been directly agitated in this beautiful island, and no meeting of the kind had before been held in the town, the attendance was numerous and respectable. The chair was occupied by Dr. Wavel, who opened the proceedings with a few appropriate remarks illustrative of the importance of freedom of opinion in matters of religion. The Rev. W. Foster, of Kentish Town, and Mr. Miall, attended as a deputation from the Anti-state-church Association, and elicited a very hearty response in their exposition of its principles, and their telling appeals to the audience. The remaining speakers were the Rev. T. Pullar, of Southampton; the Rev. E. Gies; Rev. M. Lloyd; Rev. Mr. Michlin, (Primitive Methodist); Rev. R. H. Smith, of Brading; and Rev. Mr. Kell, Unitarian. Resolutions, approving of the principles and objects of the Association, were unanimously adopted, and at the close of the proceedings arrangements were made for forming a local committee, which, from

the character of the gentlemen who have actively taken up the subject, and from the earnest enthusiasm of the meeting, promises to give valuable aid to the cause. The success of the meeting was the more gratifying from the circumstance that considerable efforts had been made by the Whigs to prevent the attendance of the inhabitants upon the occasion. It is hoped, also, that it will not be without influence in promoting a movement for securing to the supporters of voluntarism, who are both numerous and influential, a share in the representation of this borough. At present, Newport is represented by two Tories, but there can be little doubt that by organization and timely preparation, the return of at least one thorough anti-state-church candidate might be secured at the next election. A great change has taken place in the views of the population of this island in respect to the State Church, which a few lectures, or visits from leading advocates of the question, or still better, a little agitation promoted by the prominent friends of voluntarism in the district itself, might turn to good account.

BLANDFORD.—We had, last Wednesday evening, the pleasure of listening to an interesting lecture on the "Separation of Church and State," delivered by John Kingsley, Esq. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. Vernon. The room in which the lecture was delivered was well filled. The greatest attention was manifested, and deep interest evidently felt in the statements made by the lecturer. We cannot but regard it as a sign of "a good time coming," that in a town so much under the Establishment influence as Blandford is, so numerous an audience should have been collected together to listen to a subject so unpalatable to many who are found favouring the borough with their presence and support.—*From a Correspondent.*

CHRISTCHURCH.—A most impressive lecture was delivered on Monday evening week, at the Independent chapel, Christchurch, by John Kingsley, Esq., of London, the design of which was to explain the object of the Anti-state-church Association. The able lecturer clearly proved that the basis on which the Association stood was not sectarian; that it sought not to force into view any particular sect or denomination, nor to set up this or that form of Church government—but that the question was a national one, and that it sought to unshackle truth, and to do away with the secular or civil power, in relation to religion; illustrating at the same time the grievous evils of the present system, pointing out the workings of a compulsory maintenance, of its various bearings on society, and the damage done by it to the truth itself, and urging united and untiring efforts for the removal of the evil. This was the first lecture of the kind to which the attention of the inhabitants of Christchurch had been called, and they showed their earnestness on the subject by a very numerous attendance. The impression left is that which, though not new to many of the people of Christchurch, will yet influence much of their conduct in future.—*Hants Independent.*

POOLE.—Mr. Kingsley lectured at Poole on the 12th inst. He is this week announced for Beaminster, Bridport, and Honiton, and will afterwards visit Chard, Broadwindsor, Cowes, and Chichester.

STRATFORD.—A meeting of the Anti-state-church Association was held in the Wesleyan Association school-room, Bow-bridge, last Thursday evening. Mr. Gwyer presided, and Mr. Thomas Roberts, Rev. J. Curwen, Mr. Ebenezer Clarke, Mr. J. Carvell Williams, and Rev. W. Ward, were present, and took part in the proceedings.

PUSEYITE DOINGS IN CHATHAM.

Having had the opportunity of visiting the town of Chatham a short time since (writes a correspondent), I was informed of some circumstances which have recently occurred there, a statement of which may not have reached you from any other source; but which, if rightly improved, will, I conceive, give a powerful impulse to Anti-state-church principles in that and other localities.

The new church—called, I think, St. John's—is a chapel of ease to the parish church, and the minister of the same has been, since its erection to the present time, more than five and twenty years, supported on the voluntary principle by the subscriptions of the seat-holders; and the living has been held, and the pulpit supplied, till within a very short period, by evangelical clergymen.

The late incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Harker, had lately employed as his curate the Rev. Mr. Powell, formerly a student (if I am not mistaken) at the late Countess of Huntingdon's College at Cheshunt, and subsequently pastor of the now-Independent church at the Cliff Chapel, Lewes, which he left, I believe, to escape the real or supposed factionism which he considered he found among Dissenters. He had preached among them with considerable acceptance, and in this new sphere, as a clergyman, he came out quite as a star of the first magnitude, and drew crowds of hearers to the new church, so that now not another sitting could be taken. His popularity excited the envy and anger of his now-brother clergymen, whose churches or chapels he greatly thinned of hearers: they therefore resolved, if possible, to get rid of him, but as this could not be effected while the rev. gentleman who employed him held the incumbency (which was in the gift of the rector of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Irwin, and who joined in the desire to oust Mr. Powell), they had recourse to stratagem, and by some skilful manoeuvring, they succeeded in persuading the Rev. Mr. Harker to resign his living, on the score, I believe, of age and growing physical infirmity, knowing well that, as in the case of Mr. Shore, Mr. Powell would need a fresh appointment before he could

continue his labours, and which they, of course, took care to prevent. The consequence was, that Mr. Powell was dismissed without notice, and only paid for his services up to the day on which his dismissal was handed to him. The hearers and seetholders, with only two or three exceptions, had united in a memorial to the rector, urging him to appoint Mr. Powell to the vacant incumbency, but, of course, without avail. The result has been, that all the old attendants, with the exception of perhaps a dozen, threw up their sittings and left the place, and many of them are now found attending the various Dissenting chapels in the place or neighbourhood, while not more than from 30 to 40 sittings in the church in question are now taken. As might have been expected, a very strong feeling has been excited in consequence of such proceedings, and which many think that you and others could turn to good account. Those who have thus left have not been unmindful of their favourite minister, the victim of State-churchism, but have subscribed among themselves, and made him up a purse of 100 guineas, which must have been very grateful to him, suffering also from domestic affliction. If this has not reached you from any other source, and you think it will at all advance our cause, it is at your service, from your well-wisher.

A DEFENDER OF THE CHURCH.

Having had to do business on the north side of St. Paul's Church, about 4 o'clock, a few days ago (writes a correspondent), and seeing the church-doors open, and persons going before entering without being stopped, I followed them close; but after going only a step or two, I was stopped by one of the vergers, whose name I have since learnt to be Hicks, demanding of me twopence, which he insisted upon being paid before I went one step further. I gently, in the first place, remonstrated with him, asking why he did not stop all the other persons that had just gone in, and I pointed to the south door also at the same time, telling him then to look and see the number of persons that were coming in, and there was no person there to hinder them entering, and I did not know any reason why he should fix upon me. While speaking to him, he pulled a large wooden trestle before me, and said I should not pass. I said, I am now in the church, and I will go out at the opposite door, as it will be more convenient for me; and I attempted to move in that direction, where the people were coming in and going out, but this man not only said I should not go unless I paid him twopence, but very rudely laid hold of me, and pulled me back, thereby committing a gross breach of the peace upon one of her Majesty's most loyal subjects.

I certainly then felt greatly annoyed, and speaking loudly, said, "This church is for the use of the public, and you and the clergy are the servants of the public, and I consider the public grossly ill-used in my humble person; and demanding twopence of me only because I wish to go out of the other door, shows to all the world that Judas and his bag are still to be seen at the door of St. Paul's." I said the place was built by the public for their use, and all churches in all places are open to all people at all times on the continent; and Jesus, my Lord and Master, said, not Judas, "My house is called the house of prayer for all people, but ye have made it a den of thieves."

While I was speaking, a person, with his hat on in the church, by the bye, began to rebuke me. I asked him who he was; he replied by saying he was the Archdeacon, and he then commanded this verger to go and fetch a policeman; and away he went, obedient to the command. I asked what I had done. He said I had created a disturbance in the church. I said the church is the people assembled together to worship God in the Spirit, and that the building itself was no church; for it is written, "God dwells not in temples made with hands;" and as there was no assembly for worship, there was no church, and therefore I could create no disturbance in the church; but the disturbance, if any was created, was, first by the verger demanding twopence, and refusing to let me go out of the opposite door. Waiting long enough I thought for the return of the verger with the policeman, I made a move to go out at the south door, when the very venerable the Archdeacon of London, M.A., and Master of the Charterhouse, and the minister of Jesus Christ, who declared his kingdom was not of this world, and that he came with peace and good-will to mankind—this venerable and humble minister of Christ, so called—in a most rude and violent manner, laid hold of me, and pushed me back, thereby, like the verger, his servant, committing a breach of the peace in a place set apart for the religious worship of God, and to preach peace and good-will towards men. His conduct and his manner in the church filled the minds of all the beholders with astonishment. Finding I was so hindered in attempting to go out of the south door, I then turned to the north door, and went out, when the venerable, the peaceable, and good-willed Archdeacon of London, and another of his men, named, I believe, Cummins, followed close at my heels, with a crowd of persons, through one court into Paternoster-row, out of Paternoster-row into another court, and from thence into Newgate-street. After having been thus dogged by the venerable Archdeacon of London—the man who professed to be moved by the Holy Ghost, and to be the minister of peace and good-will to mankind—and his man, that live upon the suction of filthy lucre, and a crowd of persons, to avoid this annoyance, I hailed the first omnibus in Newgate-street; and in attempting to get into the omnibus, the mild, the venerable, the reverend Archdeacon called out to his man, "Stop him—stop him! Lay hold on him—lay hold on him!" and his man,

obedient to his master, laid hold of the skirts of my coat—which one gentleman in the omnibus said he heard rend—and pulled me backwards; and had it not been for a gentleman that laid hold of me, I should have fallen backwards on the stones, and have become a martyr to Judas for twopence; the venerable, the reverend, the peaceable, the good-willed Archdeacon of London, insisting also all this time on the driver and conductor stopping till a policeman came to take me into custody—thereby causing a mob of persons to assemble, and stopping the public way. A policeman came at last, and I was given into his custody; he got into the omnibus to pull me out, but the people in the omnibus, under the circumstances, would not permit him to do so, saying, if the gentleman gave his address it was quite sufficient. I gave my address, and attended at the station-house to appear to the charge; but, behold, there was no charge laid against me, an old citizen, say about seventy.

CHURCH JOBBERING IN ST. LUKE'S, OLD-STREET.—A powerful appeal, bearing the signature of "John Campbell," and addressed to the Vestrymen of St. Luke's, acquaints us with a despicable attempt of the Church party in that parish, who, it appears, are a miserable minority, to extort from the Dissenters the means of supporting their decayed chapels-of-ease. How undesirable soever it may be, that ministers of the gospel should have much to do with parish squabbles, on occasions like the present, their interference might frequently be productive of great benefit in guiding opposition which, for want of good generalship, often fails, even where it possesses all other means of success. This is but the second time we have seen Dr. Campbell's name connected with parochial affairs, although he is among the oldest non-native parishioners; and on this occasion, as on the former, we hail it as the omen of triumph. The Church party in St. Luke's seem not to know when they are beaten. Thrice outnumbered on a show of hands by the Dissenters, they have thrice demanded a poll, and have thrice been outvoted, although every means of influence and intimidation which the absence of the ballot admits of has been exerted upon dependent voters; and yet they will put the parish a fourth time to the trouble and annoyance of a poll! The circumstances are these:—Besides St. Luke's, the parish church, there are two others, St. Paul's and St. Barnabas's, chapels-of-ease. The expenses of carrying on worship in the mother church are sufficiently provided for by special funds, her exclusive property. The present object is, to extort from the parish the means of support for the chapels-of-ease. Now, there being no authority to make a church-rate, the end can be accomplished only by indirect methods. On Wednesday last, accordingly, it was proposed in vestry, that allowances should be made to the wardens of St. Paul's and St. Barnabas's out of the poor's-rate! The impudent motion was rejected on a show of hands; but a poll was demanded, which will occupy the parish to-day and to-morrow, when, we trust, the Dissenters and liberal-minded Churchmen will administer such a rebuke to the disturbers of the parish as shall settle the matter once for all. Dr. Campbell reminds his fellow-parishioners that there is a local act prohibiting the thing now sought to be done; namely, to make the poor's-rate subsidiary to ecclesiastical purposes. But the Churchmen of the present day seem to inherit the old propensity of their party, and, having absorbed the third part of the tithes anciently devoted to the support of the poor, would now, with shameless effrontery, appropriate also the very provision which ecclesiastical rapacity has entailed as a burden on the country. The case is aggravated by the circumstances. Although the parish is excessively populous, and the three churches very capacious, their aggregate congregations, as counted on Sunday, the 10th inst., did not amount to more than 367 persons; while, on Trinity Sunday, a high day in the Establishment, the communicants who partook of the Lord's Supper in the three churches presented the miserable total of 76. Is it to be endured, that the church and congregation of the Tabernacle should be compelled to pay for the support of public worship in St. Paul's or St. Barnabas's, whose united communicants and congregations they outnumber ten or fifteen times told?—*Patriot*.

CONFERENCE OF THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.—The Thirteenth Annual Conference of the Primitive Methodist Connexion commenced its sittings at Sunderland, Durham, on Wednesday, June 6. The reports from all parts of the Connexion, with the exception of a very few stations, bore the pleasing intelligence of progress. The statistics are thus reported:—

	In 1849.	Increase.
Members in Society	95,560	6,169
Deaths during the year	1,213	
Travelling preachers	513	
Local preachers	8,291	235
Leaders	5,679	157
Connexional chapels	1,511	33
Rented chapels, &c.	3,345	
Sunday-schools	1,194	58
Sunday-school children	94,876	7,603
Sunday-school teachers	18,169	1,700

CHURCH-RATES AT DRIFFIELD.—SHARP WORK.—A disgraceful instance of a disgraceful church-system has just occurred here. Among many church-rate recusants, one has been selected "as a ringleader," and the utmost vengeance has been wreaked upon him. John Grassam (a cabinet-maker, in humble circumstances), in a hand-bill which he has just issued, thus relates the proceedings:—"Application for the rate was made on Monday, May 21st, which I refused for conscience-sake, being a sincere dissenter from the Established Church. Summoned on Tuesday to attend at Bain-

ton on Wednesday; but did not attend. An order was issued for 7d. rate and 9s. 6d. expenses! to be paid forthwith, signed by two clergymen!! Notice was served, and on Thursday, the 31st, seizure was made by W. T. Metcalfe, churchwarden, and Haigh and Roberts, policemen, of a lloo table of solid Spanish mahogany, branching top, upon pillar and block, with three brass strap castors, value £3!!! The expenses, including the rate, amounted to £1 7s. 11d., and the table was sold for £1 7s., leaving a deficit of 11d., and yet they sent a receipt in payment of the rate! A correspondent states that "several persons in the town offered the amount required, but the collector obstinately refused!" (There can be little doubt but that this refusal renders the proceedings illegal.)

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, in his late charge, has declared that the baptismal regeneration is not a doctrine of the Church of England, and clearly shows, from the writings of the reformers, that the compilers of the Liturgy never entertained that view. Of course this will not be without its effect in deciding Mr. Gorham's case favourably.

JESUIT ENCROACHMENTS.—Our streets are thronged now with the Jesuit priesthood, the Oratorians, the Philipines, in their foreign costume—the finest and best dressed men that can be picked out, are brought over; and they are taking position at different distances along the Strand—that ever-flowing tide of human life—to catch the thoughtless, the ill-informed, the ignorant, as they pass along; and indifference, and fashion, and folly, and reckless curiosity, are leading many souls into the snare. A system of pretence that has been blown up on the continent, and widely repudiated as an impure humbug, comes here, with a demure and smirking aspect of innocence and devotion, to allure the ill-trained Protestant population to their ruin.—*Christian Times*.

CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST NEW CONNEXION.—The fifty-third annual Conference of this denomination closed its sittings, at Dudley, on Tuesday, June 6. The business began on Monday, May 28. There is an increase to the Connexion, in England, of 547 members; in Canada, of 368; and in Ireland, a decrease of 97 members. There are 33 circuits; 329 chapels; 136 ministers; 805 local preachers; and 20,384 members. The jubilee committee reported that the subscriptions promised amounted to £12,751 2s. 6d., of which upwards of £5,700 had been paid. The mission fund amounted to upwards of £2,800. Within the period of four years, besides an average of £141 to meet deficiencies, the sum of £16,314 7s. 6d. had been applied to the reduction of chapel-debts, which sum had been supplied, partly by grants from the chapel fund, and partly by local efforts. Arrangements are also in progress for a further reduction of £18,763. The income for the year was £361. The yearly collection for meeting contingencies realized £557. The paternal fund, £700. The beneficent fund, £264 19s. 10d. by voluntary contributions, besides the regular subscriptions of the ministers. The profits of the book-room were not so much as in former years, owing chiefly to the depressed state of trade.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.—Although the Methodist Conference will not meet till the end of July, the appointment of President begins to agitate the Wesleyans. The Rev. Thomas Jackson, theological tutor at Richmond, is the Tory candidate; and the Rev. Joseph Fowler, the present Secretary, is the Liberal one. As Dr. Newton, now President, declines any further official appointment, Dr. Hannah, theological tutor at Didsbury, will probably be chosen Secretary.

"I HATE ROBBERY FOR BURN-OFFERING."—The following articles were taken by warrant from four members of the Society of Friends, at Selby, for the support of the Established Church (so called), from which they conscientiously dissent:—From E. Proctor: a table, two chairs, a warming-pan, one coffee-mill, one saw, three flat-irons, one box-iron, two measures. From W. Proctor: four chairs, two arm-chairs, one table, one set of fire-irons, two brass candlesticks, and half a side of bacon. From J. Hutchinson: six elm chairs, two brass candlesticks, one warming-pan, one pair of scales, one brass ladle, one iron fender, and two flat-irons. From J. Hutchinson: one side of bacon, two small hams, two brass candlesticks, twenty-four and a half pounds of soap, one brass coal-pan, one round table, and one warming-pan.

CROWN APPOINTMENT OF BISHOPS.—It is gravely asserted that an order in council, under the Queen's sign manual, is about to be issued, appointing as permanent commissioners—(whose offices will not be affected by Ministerial changes)—the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishops of Worcester, Ely, Norwich, and Salisbury, with the charge to consider of one or more person or persons proper to be recommended to her Majesty to succeed to any bishopric in England, or any other ecclesiastical preferment in England, above the tax or real value of £20 in the Queen's books, which are in her Majesty's gift or disposal. The Bishops are to signify their recommendation of such persons, to the end that the names of the persons recommended may be presented to the Crown, that her Majesty's royal pleasure may be further known thereon. What next?—*Church and State Gazette*.

SOUTHAMPTON.—CHURCH-RATES IN ST. LAWRENCE AND ST. JOHN.—The poll which took place on Saturday week, on the rate of sixpence in the pound, terminated in the defeat of the rate. This is the second defeat in this parish within a month, a rate of ninepence having been first asked for; the majority being against the rate. On this subject the *Hants Independent* says:—"The general feeling against Church-rates in Southampton is an omen which

Church people should wisely ponder. The defeat of the rate in St. Mary's, the double victory in St. Lawrence and St. John, and the fact of no rate being asked at Easter by the Churchwardens in some other parishes, prove that, so far as Southampton is concerned, CHURCH-RATES ARE DOOMED."

TRACTARIAN v. EVANGELICAL.—The *Liverpool Mail*, Tory and Tractarian journal, draws the following flattering portrait of the Rev. Francis Close, of Cheltenham:—"It is surely superfluous to advise our readers to be on their guard against this double-faced deceiver and his emissaries here and elsewhere. He is, we repeat, as ingrained a Dissenter as Mr. Baptist Noel, but without one atom of Mr. Noel's eventful consistency and honesty. Mr. Close's natural sphere is that of a bustling political Dissenter. But, if he persist in palming himself off as a Churchman—as a son of that Church which he scruples not to defame and try to betray—though it is neither our province nor our wish to anathematize or unchristianize any, we must say that his character seems tainted with the worst of qualities—the grasping ambition of a Diotrophes—the daring falsity of an Ananias, not unaccompanied by the effeminate vanity and reiterating mendacity of a Sapphira—and the calculating treachery of a Judas Iscariot."

DISSENTERS' MEETING IN REGARD TO THE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.—On Tuesday last a meeting was held of the First United Presbyterian Church in Kelso, attended by the ministers of that body in the town and neighbourhood, and a number of the laymen connected with the congregations in Kelso and in the country, who had been called together by private intimation. The Rev. Robert Cranston was called to the chair. After a full conference, in the course of which every individual present was called upon to express his opinions upon the present position of Dissenters, and the detriment to which they were exposed from measures of the Government on the one hand, and on the other from the encroachments of the Established and Free Churches, who were each bent upon a sectarian monopoly of education, it was unanimously agreed, on the motion of the Rev. Mr. Renton, that the meeting resolve itself into an association for promoting the interests of Dissenters and watching over all questions affecting them, and appoint a committee to frame a constitution, and report what practical steps should be adopted. It was also resolved that a public meeting be held on the evening of Tuesday, the 26th instant, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament on the subject of education.—*Kelso Chronicle*.

BEWARE OF THE LEAVEN OF SEPARATISTS.—The Rev. Mr. Hatchard, of Plymouth, is a staunch Protestant, an honest and painstaking clergyman, deservedly esteemed; but he has done amiss in refusing to associate with Mr. Odgers, the benevolent Unitarian minister, in a committee to form baths and wash-houses for the poor. A clever correspondent of the *Plymouth Journal* says:—"What possible connexion of public baths and wash-houses can have to do with the doctrine of the Trinity, it would puzzle the most ingenious logician to determine. Surely it cannot be right to receive the gold of the unorthodox Hebrew whose name appears in the list of subscribers in aid of the benevolent object in question? Where is the line to be drawn? Must the unwashed abjure the heresy of Socinus before he takes a plunge bath? Must his wife proclaim her faith in the Trinity before she is allowed to wash her husband's shirt? Is it expedient that a theological Faraday should analyze the soap to be used in the wash-houses, lest the orthodox smock of a Church of England maiden be polluted by immersion in Socinian suds? We hope our brethren of the Church will profit by the example of their priest. Let them by all means buy no tea but of a Trinitarian; let them purchase their lamb and turbot of an orthodox butcher and an anti-socinian fishmonger; beware how they sniff up ambiguous doctrines from Arminian canisters; and, above all, let them look to the creed of their grocer, lest, peradventure, some heresies creep into the house among the asparagus and green peas!"—*Western Times*.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An accident, attended with loss of life, occurred on Saturday upon the South Western Railway. The 8.50 express train left Datchett at the usual hour, and arrived in seven or eight minutes within sight of the Staines platform, when the engine-driver, as he emerged through the curve, perceived a man leading a horse attached to a loaded cart over one of the "occupation roads" near the station. The driver sounded the whistle, and beckoned to the guards to apply the breaks, which they immediately did, but were unable to stop the momentum of the train in time. The buffers struck the man and horse sideways almost simultaneously, sending both upon the metal rails, at the same time cutting the shafts from the cart. The latter fell out of the reach of the carriages, but the engine passed over both man and beast, and cut both of them terribly. The engineer as soon as possible brought the train to a stand, when the poor man was found frightfully mutilated, and quite dead. The horse was also nearly cut in two.

THE PALACE COURT OF WESTMINSTER.—A bill has been laid on the table of the House of Commons to enable a defendant in an action in the Palace Court at Westminster to remove the action into a County Court. Solicitors who carry on actions in the Palace Court, after notice of removal, will be liable to commitment for contempt. The bill is under the care of Mr. Osborne and Lord Dudley Stuart.

GOLD FROM RUSSIA.—In addition to £80,000 in gold, received from Russia a few days back, and a like sum which is to arrive immediately, a further amount of about £750,000 is, we understand, expected in the course of the next few months.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

OPENING OF ALBION CHAPEL, SOUTH-AMPTON.

The opening services of the new Congregational Chapel, in St. Mary-street, Southampton, commenced on Wednesday last. This beautiful edifice has been erected by the church and congregation under the pastorate of the Rev. Thomas Pullar, in the short space of twelve months—the foundation stone having been laid on Thursday, the 15th of June, 1848, and the opening services commencing on Wednesday, the 15th of June, 1849—from the designs of Mr. W. Hynes, architect, of Portland-street, Southampton.

The chapel is a handsome structure, in the Ionic Order of classic architecture. The front is executed in white brickwork, and is very effective, having in the centre two three-quarter columns, and pilasters at the angles, with angular Ionic caps, supporting a very bold entablature and cornice, with modillions; the whole of which, including the columns, &c., is faced with Portland cement, as also the dressings to the doorways and windows. Above the entablature provision has been made in the centre for a clock, which will be visible from various parts of the town, and will add considerably to the external effect. The chapel is approached by means of a noble flight of stone steps and landings, ranging the entire length of the front of the building; and the whole is enclosed from the street by a handsome iron railing, with two decorated gates. Three double doors open from the stone landing outside into an outer vestibule, from which swing doors open into an inner vestibule; and the arrangement here is particularly good and worthy of notice, as by means of these two vestibules all possibility of draught is avoided when the outside doors are open. The staircases to the galleries ascend at either end of the outer vestibule.

The internal appearance of the building is chaste and beautiful. The ceiling is of a simple marked character, having in the centre three rich and well-executed flowers, of appropriate design. From these flowers trunks are formed in the roof, communicating with the air-flues on the outside walls, for the more effectually ventilating the building, and assisting the escape of the vitiated air. Ornamental gratings are also introduced into the coved cornice for the same purpose, with similar trunks leading therefrom. The gallery front is continued all around; it is moulded, and supported by iron cantilivers, in the Grecian style, which gives a light and elegant appearance to the whole of the interior. At the east end of the chapel, and immediately behind the pulpit, there is an arched recess, which is occupied with a very fine organ, designed expressly for this chapel, with a front corresponding with the general character of the building. The organ, which is a very fine-toned instrument, was built by Mr. G. M. Holdich, of Judd-place East, Euston-square, London, and adds materially to the effective performance of the choral portions of the services. The pulpit is of unique construction, with moulded front and sides, and contributes greatly to the general effect of the interior; the pulpit is approached by a double staircase, similar, as we understand, in construction to those in many of the chapels in America and some of the best chapels in Scotland. The whole of the pewing, in the galleries and the body of the chapel, is stained and varnished, with polished mahogany capping; and the pews are constructed with sloping backs and flushed panels, and doors ramped below the backs, which combines to give them a peculiarly light and airy character. Every pew has a fixed book-board, and convenience for hats and umbrellas. The staining of the pews, and also of the front entrance doors, is the work of Mr. Edward Abrahams, colour-merchant, of West Quay, and is, we understand, an entirely new invention of his own; the appearance of the stained pews is decidedly superior to the ordinary system of painting. At the west end of the chapel a children's gallery is provided, above the other gallery, the front of which is of ornamental iron work, and is also supported on iron cantilivers. There are separate staircases communicating therewith, so that the boys on one side, and the girls on the other, can have access to their seats, without occasioning the slightest inconvenience to the congregation. The chapel is heated by means of hot-water pipes, running longitudinally down the aisles on either side. The method of ventilating the building is also very complete.

There is a large and commodious lecture-room at the back of the chapel, which is appropriated to prayer-meetings, lectures, &c., capable of seating 250 persons; also, a minister's vestry adjoining the same, and a committee-room over the minister's vestry. There are spacious and convenient school-rooms under the chapel, 12½ feet high, for boys and girls, which will accommodate 400 children; an infants' school-room for 150 infants; two class-rooms for young women; also a boiler and store-room, and other conveniences. The length of the chapel outside is eighty feet, the width fifty feet, and the height from floor to ceiling thirty-two feet six inches. It will accommodate 1,200 persons, inclusive of the sittings for children in the children's gallery. The entire cost of the building is between £5,000 and £6,000.

In the morning, the Rev. Dr. Harris, President of Cheshunt College, delivered a most admirable discourse, founded on the latter clause of the 47th verse of 1 Corinthians, chapter xv., "The second man is the Lord from heaven." In the evening, the Rev. S. Martin, of Westminster, preached from Philippians iii. 14—16. The Rev. Messrs. E. Giles (Newport), Pearsall (Andover), and Varty (Fareham), took part in the services. The chapel was crowded at each service, particularly in the evening, when the spacious building was filled to overflowing in every part. The collections amounted to £112 10s. 9d.

In the afternoon, at half-past two, a cold collation (excellently served by Mr. Fisk, confectioner, of the High-street) was provided in the large school-room under the chapel. About 230 ladies and gentlemen sat down, presided over by W. Tice, Esq., of Sopley Park, near Christchurch.

[The *Hants Independent* gives a very full account of the proceedings of the afternoon meeting, and reports at length the speech of Mr. E. Miall, in reply to the sentiment, "Civil and Religious

Liberty," which appeared to be the principal topic, but for which we have not room.]

On Thursday morning, a public breakfast (also supplied by Fisk) was held in the school-room, of which about 220 gentlemen and ladies partook; after which, the company adjourned to the lecture-room, and the Rev. Thomas Pullar took the chair. The Chairman having stated the mode in which the business would be conducted, called on Mr. Miall, who addressed the meeting on the question, "Is it the duty of the State to educate the people?"

The following ministers and other gentlemen then spoke on the various subjects assigned to them:—

The Rev. E. R. CONNOR, of Poole—"On the Duty of the Church in Relation to the Secular Education of the People."

W. TICE, Esq., of Sopley-park—"On the Best Method of Conducting Sabbath-schools."

Professor WATERMAN, of Baltimore, United States, related the mode of conducting Sabbath-schools in America.

The Rev. J. K. STALLYBRASS, of Dorchester—"On the Ultimate End of the Sabbath-school."

The Rev. J. S. PEARSELL, of Andover—"On the Relationship of the Ministry to the Sabbath-school."

On Sunday sermons were preached by the Rev. A. J. MORRIS, of Holloway, and by the Rev. T. Pullar.

THAME, OXON.—The Rev. John Elrick, M.A., having received an unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Congregational church in this town, has accepted the pastorate.

EBENEZER CHAPEL, SHOREDITCH.—The half-yearly examination of the Sunday, infant, and day-schools in connexion with this place of worship, took place on Monday evening, 11th inst. The Report was read by Mr. Jones, and stated that there were about 300 children now receiving instruction, and that great good had resulted. The Rev. Dr. Fletcher, the Rev. W. H. Elliott, and other ministers and gentlemen, examined the children, who acquitted themselves much to the satisfaction of the numerous audience. The meeting throughout was spirited and interesting, and abundant testimony was borne to the efficiency of voluntary education.

GAINSBOROUGH.—ORDINATION.—On Wednesday, June 6th, the Rev. Joseph Muncester, of Rotherham College, was publicly set apart to the pastorate over the Congregational church in Gainsborough, Lincolnshire. The Rev. N. Hill, of East Retford, read the scriptures and prayed; the Rev. S. M'ALL, of Nottingham, delivered the introductory discourse; the Rev. R. G. Milne, of Tintwistle, received the confession of faith; the Rev. D. Loxton, formerly of Gainsborough, and now of Liverpool, offered up the ordination prayer with imposition of hands. In the evening, after devotional exercises by the Rev. A. Creak, M.A., of Lincoln, the Rev. Professor Stowell, of Rotherham College, delivered the charge to the minister, and the Rev. James Parsons, of York, to the people. The services were attended by large congregations, and were both hallowing and impressive in their tendency. On the previous evening an organ, recently subscribed for by the congregation, was opened after an appropriate sermon by the Rev. S. M'ALL.

HON. AND REV. BAPTIST W. NOEL.—The *New York Evangelist* says, that it is the intention of Mr. Noel to pay a visit to the United States in the course of the present year. Before this intention was made known, an invitation had been sent to the rev. gentleman from the Committee of the Evangelical Alliance in the United States to attend its autumnal meeting in New York. We presume, therefore, that Mr. Noel's visit will be ostensibly in response to the invitation.

LIGHT IN A DARK PLACE.—At a recent meeting of the Presbytery of Belfast, in reference to the Rosemary-street case, Dr. Cooke charged the congregation with making Mr. Macnaughtan the fulcrum upon which the lever of an Anti-state-church Association might rest. He believed, says the report, that there were some of those who had carried on the agitation in that congregation who had such a thing in view, and many others who were most ready to assist them. That was as clear to him as the sun that shines. He could not shut his eyes and his ears to the way in which voluntary doctrines were heard in high places, and the semi-cheers with which they were received. May the volunteers in the Rosemary-street congregation be a burning and a shining light in the midst of the Presbyterian darkness which surrounds them. May we suggest to the Executive Committee of the British Anti-state-church Association the propriety of sending a deputation to Belfast? Dr. Ritchie and Dr. Young (who previously visited the north of Ireland) have well prepared the way, and on the confession of Dr. Cooke there is the nucleus of a society already formed, which, with a little impetus from without, might be made to work with advantageous effect even on the sturdy Presbyterians of the North.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—The Rev. George Jones, late of Cheshunt College, has received and accepted an unanimous invitation to become the minister of the Countess of Huntingdon's chapel in this place, from which the Rev. John Finley has just retired, after a pastorate of more than 40 years.

VALEDICTORY SERVICES.—On the 4th inst., a public valedictory service, connected with the close of the stated labours of the Rev. Dr. Alliot, as pastor of the church assembling in York-road chapel, Lambeth, in consequence of his having accepted the office of President and Theological Tutor of the Western College, Plymouth, was held in the chapel, when addresses were delivered by the Revs. James Sherman and George Clayton. The devotional

exercises were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Jenkyn and the Revs. D. Thomas, J. Hill, and J. Waddington. On the 7th, a social meeting of the church and congregation was held, Joshua Field, Esq., F.R.S., the senior deacon, presiding, when Mr. Rice Hopkins, another of the deacons, read an address from the members to Dr. Alliott, expressive of their Christian esteem, affection, and gratitude, which address, accompanied by a purse containing sixty-five sovereigns, was presented to him. The address recorded the facts, that, although he commenced his ministry at York-road chapel only with 92 members, 376 had been added during the six years he had laboured among them, and there then remained 279 in full communion. Out of those added to the church, 261 had been received from the world, on satisfactory evidences of conversion, and many of them had acknowledged, with affection and gratitude, that to him, under God, they owed their conversion. Presents from the Sunday-school teachers, and the pupils of a logic class, were also given to him. The proceedings were closed with prayer by the Rev. J. B. Brown. On Lord's day evening, the 10th, Dr. Alliott preached a farewell sermon, from Acts xii. 25, "And Barnabas and Saul returned from Jerusalem, when they had fulfilled their ministry." Dr. Alliott removed to the Western College on Monday last. Inaugural services are to be held at Plymouth on the 20th inst. (to-day), when the Rev. Dr. Harris, of Cheshunt College, will address the Tutor, and the Rev. J. Stoughton, of Kensington, will preach to the churches on the claims of the college.

NEW TABERNACLE, OLD-STREET-ROAD.—The Rev. Isaac Vaughan, of Olney, Bucks, has accepted the invitation to become the stated minister over the church and congregation assembling at the New Tabernacle, Old-street-road.

WITHAM, ESSEX.—On Thursday week, the Rev. John Gill, late of Sawbridgeworth, Herts, was publicly recognised as the pastor of the Congregational Church in this town. The service was opened by the Rev. R. Gill, of Baldock. The Rev. R. Burls, of Maldon, read the Scriptures and prayed. The Rev. A. Wells, of London, delivered a discourse (shortly to be published) on "The Duties of Congregational Churches in these times, in reference to their own Professed Principles." The Rev. J. Gray, of Chelmsford, proposed the usual questions, to which Mr. Lake (the senior deacon) and the Rev. J. Gill responded. The Rev. T. Craig, of Bocking, offered the recognition-prayer. The Rev. C. Berry, of Hatfield Heath, addressed the new pastor; and the Rev. Messrs. Causby, of Kelvedon; Price, of Woodham Ferris; Winter, of Southminster; Rees, of Braintree; Reynolds, of Halsted; S. Morell, of Bad-dow; J. Cameron, of Colchester; Hicks, of Little Waltham; J. Kay, of Coggeshall; and J. Wager, of Southend, were also present. After dinner, the Revs. A. Wells and J. Reynolds warmly expressed their deep interest and strong confidence in the rising ministry of our churches. In the evening, the Rev. J. A. Miller, of London, preached, and the devotional engagements were led by the Revs. J. Kay, of Coggeshall; C. Riggs, of Tiptree Heath; J. Gray, of Chelmsford; and S. Causby, of Kelvedon.

INDEPENDENT MEETING-HOUSE, SQUARE, OVER DARWEN, LANCASHIRE.—The recognition of the Rev. G. B. Johnson (late of Doncaster) as the pastor of the church and congregation worshipping in the above meeting-house, took place in the evening of June 7th. The Rev. R. P. Clarke, of Lower Chapel, read the Scriptures and prayed; the Rev. A. Fraser, of Blackburn, asked the usual questions of the church and pastor; the Rev. R. Slate, of Preston, offered the recognition-prayer; the Rev. Dr. Halley, of Manchester, delivered an impressive charge from Rev. ii. 10; the Rev. R. Fletcher addressed his former people with much affection from Psalm cxviii. 25; and the Rev. E. Jukes, of Blackburn, concluded the service with prayer. The hymns were read by the Rev. E. H. Delf, of Coventry.

FAREWELL TEA PARTY TO THE REV. D. R. STEPHEN.—We learn with regret that the Rev. D. R. Stephen, who has now been resident amongst us for some time, is about leaving Manchester. His friends have resolved to give him a farewell entertainment. A somewhat novel feature of the proceedings is announced, namely, that a harper will be in attendance, and sing to his harp, according to the custom of North Wales. The Rev. Dr. Vaughan and the Rev. W. M'Kerrow are expected to be present.—*Manchester Examiner.*

UNBOUND MEAT.—During the last twelve months there have been seized at Manchester twenty-two thousand pounds' weight of unbound meat, which would most probably have been otherwise sold to the public for food.

CAPTAIN COOK.—A subscription is now being raised for the purpose of erecting a Sunday and day school in the parish of Martin Cleveland, Yorkshire, as a monument to the memory of the great circumnavigator, Captain Cook, in his native village.

THE CHARTIST LAND SCHEME.—The Shepping House and Church Farm estates at Mathon, on the borders of this county, are to be publicly offered for sale in the course of the present month. These two valuable properties were amongst the purchases by Mr. Feargus O'Connor for the purposes of his Land Scheme; but, for reasons best known to himself, the hon. member has not completed the purchase of either, but has preferred forfeiting the deposit money; hence the estates are once more brought into the market.—*Worcester Journal.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

"SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE."

PRIZE ESSAYS BY WORKING MEN.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—The age in which we live is peculiarly one of intellectual culture—it is a reading age—a thinking age—a writing age—peculiarities not confined to those classes which for wealth or learning stand high in the social scale, but indicating, in a high degree, the character of thousands who have to earn their daily bread by their daily labour. Cheap literature, cheap postage, temperance, and national peace, have brought to the working man the means of his moral and social elevation, and that he has not, to a very great extent, laid hold of, and appropriated, and improved these blessings, cannot be denied.

Does such a proposition need to be demonstrated? let us take one instance which will support it. In the year 1847 a gentleman offered three prizes for the three best essays on "The Temporal Advantages of the Sabbath to the Working Classes, and the consequent importance of preserving its rest from all the encroachments of unnecessary labour." In the short space of about three months, 1,045 essays were received from working men in answer to the appeal. *One thousand and forty-five essays from working men—all working men, lovers of the Sabbath, who have thus advocated its claims and lamented its desecration—and this, too, in a manner alike creditable to themselves and to the class to which they belong.* This, dear Sir, is a great fact, and brings me to the object of the present letter.

The desecration of the Sabbath is not the only evil existing in our day against which it is desirable to solicit the aid, and enlist the sympathies of working men. In my judgment, the monster evil of our land in the nineteenth century is a State Church; and I should like to see the principle of national establishments discussed by the same class of individuals who have with such ability pleaded the claims of the Sabbath. The Church of England, as by law established, is constantly held up (*par excellence*) as the "Poor Man's Church." Let the poor man speak for himself; let an impartial jury of working men be empanelled, and by their verdict we will abide. If it be the poor man's church he will acknowledge it; if he is the recipient of its favours he will love it—if it be the guardian and advocate of his civil rights, he will defend it—he is perfectly competent, and of age, *ask him.*

If the Establishment of this country be a church of Christ she has nothing to fear from such an ordeal as this would be, but would come forth as gold purified in the fire. On the contrary, if it be found that in none of these respects can she prefer a consistent claim upon the working classes of society—that she robs the Saviour of his divine right, by acknowledging the Head of the State to be the Head of the Church (to say nothing of the innumerable evils which flow from the recognition of a doctrine so unscriptural), it must be said of her, "Weighed in the balances and found wanting."

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, allow me to ask, is it not possible to elicit from the working classes of this country an expression of their sentiments with regard to State Churches, their working, and the necessity of their separation from the State? Are there not some wealthy Nonconformists amongst us who will come forward with their £50, their £25, and their £10 prizes for such an object? I doubt not competitors would at once be found for such prizes, and I trust that these few hints may induce those who have the means to come forward and test the popular feeling in this matter. In any case, however, one prize will be offered for an essay on this subject—believing that a step taken in this direction would materially aid the movement now going on in favour of the separation of the Church from the State—an event which will one day take place—and the agitation for which shall never die.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,
Birmingham, June 8th, 1849. M. H. G. S.

HOW TO DISCOVER THE TRUTH ABOUT THE "REGIUM DONUM."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Participating in Mr. Bright's disbelief of the allegation that 1,070 Dissenting ministers are receiving the *Regium Donum* (an average of not quite £1 11s. 6d. each), and conceiving that, if it be at all near the truth, there must be many who, under the secret system, would still beg for this paltry pittance, even if a fund were raised for the really necessitous; I think it justifiable, even as it regards the recipients, while it is obviously important to the character of the Nonconformist body, that steps should be taken to get at the truth. And for this purpose, I suggest that every minister of the "three denominations" who does not receive it, should sign a declaration to that effect, which might be sent to some appointed place in town. The *residuum* would show the real recipients; and while there are doubtless some worthy men (whose congregations would thus be shamed into more liberality), I am confident there would be some curious disclosures as to the sort of persons on whose account that aggregation of piety, intelligence, and independence—the collective body of the "Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations"—are disgraced, as is now the case, by the anomalous position in which this matter stands. A TRUE VOLUNTARY.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, June 11, 1849.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The annual examination of the Girls' Model School, Borough-road, took place last Wednesday. The Rev. Lord Wriothley Russell took the chair. The room was crowded by visitors. The examination appeared to give the highest satisfaction to the company present. The acquirements of the children in history, geography, and especially in the Scriptures, were highly creditable to them. The singing in parts was excellent, and the specimens of needle-work numerous and beautiful. At the close of the proceedings, Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded by Professor Pillans, of Edinburgh, who expressed very strongly the gratification he, in common with others, had experienced. The children and spectators were addressed very suitably by the rev. and noble Chairman.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.—PARIS AGAIN PLACED IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

A very alarming demonstration on the part of the Red Republicans took place on Wednesday, and for a time it appeared probable that there would be a renewal of the terrible insurrection of June. The affair commenced in a demonstration got up by the Red Republicans, as a protest by the National Guards of Paris against the vote of the Assembly of Tuesday week on the subject of Rome. The determination of the Assembly to support the cause of the Pope, and to put down the Roman Republic, had rendered the Red Republicans furious, and the opportunity was seized upon to make a manifestation in favour of the Roman Republic, and at the same time against the Government and the Legislative Assembly. Notice was accordingly inserted in the *Réforme*, and other organs of the Red Republicans, calling upon the National Guards, the students of the different schools, and the workmen, to meet on Wednesday morning, without arms, at the Chateau d'Eau, on the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, in order to go in procession to the Legislative Assembly, to present a protest against the vote of Tuesday week, and a petition to the effect that the French Republic should recognise that of Rome. Between eleven and twelve, the crowd began to assemble at the Chateau d'Eau. Among them was a great number of the National Guards in uniform, but without their arms, and a still greater number of those sinister-looking personages who swarm the streets of Paris in times of revolution and insurrection, but who, like birds of ill-omen, are never to be seen but when carnage is at hand. At half-past twelve, the procession began to be formed. The people were drawn up twelve deep, under regular leaders. At the head of the procession were the National Guards in uniform, to the number of at least 12,000; and the whole procession consisted of about 25,000 persons. The first rank was composed of M. Etienne Arago, who is *chef de bataillon* of one of the battalions of the 8th Legion, supported on his right and left by two colonels of the National Guards, in their uniforms, and accompanied by some members of the Mountain. Immense numbers of workmen were assembled, feebly responding to the cry of "Vive la République!" "Vive la Constitution!" raised by those forming the procession, and which was indeed the only cry raised, the "République démocratique et sociale!" being on this occasion set aside. All the shops in the line of march were closed, but nothing like a symptom of disturbance was visible. Not a single *sergent de ville* was to be seen, the authorities evidently wishing to avoid all excuse for collision; but large bodies of National Guards were under arms at their respective points of muster. While this was going on the military authorities were preparing to resist the demonstration. The troops, which had been kept within their barracks since the previous evening, were ordered out, amounting to 60,000 or 70,000. At half-past twelve a regiment of lancers took possession of the Place de la Concorde. Two regiments of carabiniers, a regiment of lancers, and a regiment of cuirassiers, were sent along the Boulevards at one o'clock, towards the Porte St. Denis and the Bastille. Every street, square, and lane, was guarded by infantry, and continued so during the night. In the neighbourhood of the Assembly everything was perfectly quiet during the morning. About one o'clock, a large body of men approached, and almost immediately four squadrons of lancers took up positions in front of the Garde Meuble, at the same time blocking up the Rue Royale, Rue St. Florentin, and the other streets leading to the Place de la Concorde. The Tuileries gardens were closed, being strongly occupied by troops. At about half-past one o'clock the chasseurs of Vincennes were seen to issue suddenly from the gardens, and move with great speed across the Place de la Concorde towards the Rue de la Paix. When the procession arrived at the end of the Rue de la Paix, they were met by a large body of troops, both cavalry and infantry, headed by General Changarnier, the prefect of police, and a numerous staff. General Changarnier immediately summoned those forming the procession to disperse, and on there appearing to be a slight hesitation, the body was broken by the troops, one party withdrawing by the small streets leading down from the Boulevards, and the rest towards the Madeleine. In an instant the Boulevards were cleared by large bodies of cavalry, and the demonstration ended. Some accidents occurred whilst the cavalry was proceeding down the Boulevards; one dragoon being hurt by a fall, and a National Guard having had his face cut with a sabre. The passages remained interrupted in the neighbourhood of the Rue de la Paix. On the procession being dispersed, and the crowd being separated in the different streets, they immediately set up a cry of "Aux armes!" and with this cry retreated to their different arrondissements. Opposite the Café de Paris, on the Boulevard des Italiens, an attempt was made to form a barricade. An omnibus and a carriage were seized and upset by the mob, who commenced to pull up the pavement, but some of the Tirailleurs de Vincennes coming up at that moment, charged with their bayonets, and put the insurgents to flight. At half-past twelve M. Laessle, the Minister of Public Works, who accompanied some of the authorities to quell any disturbance which might arise, was attacked at the Chateau d'Eau by some of the insurgents. His life was saved by M. Etienne Arago and M. Gent, who were in the procession. General Changarnier, accompanied by Generals Perrot and de

Castellane, and a numerous staff, after going for some time along the Boulevards, turned back, and proceeded down the Rue Vivienne, towards the Place de la Bourse. Behind the *cortège* was a large body of cavalry, and a strong detachment of *gendarmes*. At five o'clock the President of the Republic, accompanied by a brilliant staff, rode along the Boulevards in the direction of the Porte St. Denis. He was received with cries of "Vive la République!" and "Vive Napoléon!" As night approached, Paris resumed its ordinary appearance, and not the slightest attempt at disturbance was made, owing, no doubt, to the presence of large bodies of troops, who were on foot all night. On Thursday morning, however, at eight o'clock, the whole of the population of the faubourgs St. Martin, St. Denis, and St. Marceau, turned out into the streets, and assumed a threatening attitude. General Changarnier sent large bodies of troops to prevent the formation of barricades. General Changarnier has been re-appointed to the united command of the National Guard and the first military division. The artillery of the National Guard, who were known to be deeply imbued with Socialist principles, have been dissolved. Colonels Forestier, Etienne Arago, and two others of the National Guard, have been arrested. In several quarters attempts were made to erect barricades, but failed. Notwithstanding the number of shots fired, few lives have been lost. Several printing-offices were pillaged and destroyed by the National Guards of the first legion, encouraged, it is said, by magistrates. A gunsmith's shop was pillaged by the people.

A communication from the Boulevard des Capucines, dated Wednesday, 2 p.m., says:—"An incident which has just occurred under my windows may be considered interesting, as marking the disposition that prevails. When the cavalry advanced to clear the Boulevards, about a dozen men rushed forward, and threw themselves down on their knees, as a living barricade, in front of the Rue Chaussée d'Antin. The approaching troops seemed for a moment to hesitate before such a devoted obstacle; but, following the impulse of their officers, they eventually rode up at full trot. Half of the barricaders, if they may be so termed, upon this rose and retired; but the others remained till the cavalry with some tirailleurs came up; and one of them actually refused to move till the bayonet had entered his breast. Even then he was dragged up by an athletic horseman, whose admiration seemed to be involuntarily raised by such devoted courage. Another of them was seized by a general officer, said to be Changarnier—though I believe him to have been Perrot—for still continuing to shout 'Vive la Constitution!' and rescued by the mob. He was only recaptured and secured when an officer drew a pistol and threatened to shoot him on the spot if the attempted rescue were persevered in."

The Assembly, on Wednesday, passed the decree declaring Paris and the first military division in a state of siege by a majority of 394 to 82. The measure can be extended to any town in France. M. Odillon Barrot announced that he would bring forward other measures. General Changarnier is re-appointed to the united command of the National Guard and the first Military Division. The Montagnard representatives having attempted to form a convention at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, declare themselves *en permanence*. Eight representatives were arrested: MM. Suchet, Targin, Fayolle, Pilhet, Boeh, Deville Fawtier, Magne, and Daniel. MM. Ledru Rollin, Boichot, and Rattier, were present, but escaped. M. Signard was wounded. The artillery of the National Guard is dissolved.

None of the Socialist papers appeared on Thursday. The presses of the *Peuple* were seized.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday published the following proclamation:—

The President of the Republic to the French people.—Some factious men have again dared to raise the standard of revolt against a government of a legitimate character, since it is the produce of universal suffrage. They accuse me of having violated the constitution—me, who for six months have supported, without being moved, their abuse, their calumnies, and their provocations. The majority of the assembly itself is the object of this outrage. The accusation directed against me is only a pretext; and the proof of it is that they, who now attack me, manifested the same hatred and injustice when the people of Paris nominated me representative, and the people of France President of the Republic. This system of agitation keeps up in the country uneasiness and distrust, which engender misery. All that must cease. It is time that the well-intentioned be reassured, and that the wicked tremble. The republic has no more implacable enemies than those men who perpetuate disorder; they force us to change France into a camp, and our ideas of amelioration and progress into preparations for combat and defence. Elected, as I am, by the nation, the cause which I defend is yours; it is that of all civilization, and I will not recoil before any measures to ensure its triumph.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

Paris, June 13, 1849.

Le Peuple, La Révolution Démocratique et Sociale, Le Journal de la Vraie République, and the Réforme, were seized at the post-office on Tuesday week. These four journals are to be prosecuted for exciting the people to overthrow the government of the republic and for exciting civil war. The *Réforme* publishes the following address to the people:—"The President of the Republic and the Ministers are without the pale of the constitution. The portion of the assembly which rendered themselves their accomplices by their vote, have placed themselves without the pale of the constitution. Let the National Guard rise! Let the workshops be closed! Let our brothers of the army recollect that they are citizens, and that their first duty is to defend the constitution! Let the entire population be stirring! Vive

la République! Vive la Constitution! (Signed) The Committee of the Press, the Democratic Socialist Committee, the Committee of the Schools."

In the Chamber, on Friday, a vote of thanks was passed, in the midst of the greatest enthusiasm on the Right, to General Changarnier, the National Guards, and the army, for their conduct on Wednesday, the Left again abstaining from voting.

M. Victor Hugo then asked explanations as to the destruction of certain printing presses and premises by a body of National Guards. M. Dufaure, in the name of the Government, expressed his regret at what had taken place, and declared that the authorities would have evinced the utmost readiness to prevent such acts, could they have been anticipated. The affair is the subject of very severe remarks in most of the journals. The *National* is very strong on the subject, accusing those whom it qualifies as *blancs* of having instigated these disorders.

The *Opinion Publique* says that, after escaping from the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, M. Ledru Rollin went to Versailles, where he passed the night. At an early hour the next morning, he went to St. Germain, and from that place proceeded on foot through the forest to Poissy. He there took the railway to Havre, whence he immediately embarked for England.

M. Longepied, the Commissary Extraordinary of M. Ledru Rollin, whose name has been so often before the public, has been arrested.

While the *bureaux* were in deliberation on the bill authorizing the Government law-officers to take proceedings against the representatives whose names were signed to the papers found in the Conservatoire, three members suddenly quitted their places, drove off in a hired carriage, and have not since appeared.

The members of the Convention, while sitting at the Conservatoire, received a note in pencil, to the following purport:—"You are deceived; the army is marching with resolution against us; the National Guard are taking up arms; the people are not with us. Save yourselves!"

It is stated that decrees were already drawn up, and ready for promulgation, for the proclamation of the Democratic and Social Republic; for putting the President of the Republic, the Ministers, the majority of the Legislative Assembly all *hors la loi* as principals or accomplices in the violation of the Constitution; the whole of the officers of the National Guard, who either did not offer their services to the Convention, or who declined to take orders from it, were to be similarly treated. Lists of prosecutions were made out ready to be acted upon. The whole of the prisons were to be opened. The property of the proscribed was to be confiscated. The principle of election was to be applied to all the officers of the land and sea service. War was instantly to be declared against Austria and Russia. The Bank of France was to be suppressed.

Serjeant Boichot was named to be Minister-at-War; and Serjeant Rattier appointed Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Paris, and General-in-Chief of the first military division, *vice* General Changarnier. Serjeant Commissaire, one of the deputies for Lyons, resisted the temptations, and avoided the example of his colleagues, who used every argument to induce him to accompany them to the Conservatoire. He was to have been second in command of the first military division. His name appears in none of the lists of the conspirators.

It appears that the operatives of Lyons have made themselves masters of several quarters of that city.

Later news from Lyons gives an account of a tremendous struggle. However, all the barricades were taken by the troops; the loss of life has been very great. It was expected that the insurrection would again break out.

There is still no account of Ledru Rollin, whose precipitate and early flight enabled him to escape his captors. It appears that the unfortunate man was most averse to immediate insurrection. He had concerted and planned that it should take place only after the arrival of the news that Rome had been bombarded and captured. Such a flagrant violation of the constitution appeared to give him the right to take up arms; and he counted on meeting with adhesion, not resistance, both from the National Guard and the soldiers. The younger men of the movement, however, insisted that the insurrection should be immediate, even before the democratic section could be warned and prepared. The genuine barricaders were far away, Cavaignac's court-martial having got rid of the most daring spirits; and there were none, fortunately, to take their place and renew the insurrection of last year.

The insurrection at Lyons, which, as has been stated, was put down on the evening of the 16th, was renewed but feebly, and was soon ended. Some disturbances are noticed as having occurred in other provincial towns, but nothing serious.

La Presse contains the following announcement at the head of its leading article:—

The censorship is re-established, with the difference that it is officiously, and not officially, re-established. A commissary of police called to-day at the offices of the *National*, the *Siccle*, and the *Presse*, to apprise those journals, that if they persisted in repeating their ideas on the interpretation by the majority of the 5th and 64th articles of the constitution, the majority of the Chamber, which should be consulted on the subject, would authorize the sequestration of those journals. We submit to force, but we wish the public to know that our pen is no longer free.

General Bachelor, one of the most distinguished veterans of the empire, and a devoted friend of the President of the Republic, died in Paris on Saturday.

On Saturday, several arrests and seizures again took place in Paris. About 300 persons have already been confined. When the Baden insurrectionary

Government was founded, they sent as envoys to Paris Messrs. Schütz, Ruge, and Blind. These envoys presented their credentials, which were not received. On Saturday, a body of police entered their domiciles, and seized everything there. Schütz succeeded in making his escape. It was known that Ledru Rollin had had an interview with them on the night preceding the outbreak here, and hence the seizure. The house of Boichot was also entered, and all the papers seized.

ITALY.

ROMAN STATES.—The following official despatches were read in the Legislative Assembly of France on the evening of Tuesday week:—

Head-quarters, Villa Santucci, June 5, 7 p.m.

The opening of the trenches took place this evening at six o'clock. At five o'clock in the morning, two besieging batteries opened their fire. The enemy, occupied by a serious diversion which I had ordered on the side of the Villas Corsini and Valentini, did not fire a single shot on our workmen. During the day its fire on this side was well kept up, but without causing us any loss. The 53rd Regiment of the Line, which landed three days since, arrived here yesterday, and immediately took part in the service. The Ponte Molle is entirely re-established, and carriages can pass over it. In the mines 150 kilograms of powder were found prepared to blow it up.

June 6, 3.30 a.m.

The night has passed off tranquilly; the works at the trenches are carried on with activity. Last night, new batteries were constructed. Unceasing exertions are being made to consolidate the defence of San Pancrazio and the villas of Corsini and Valentini.

Thus it is evident that the French were as far from having occupied Rome as ever. The following proclamation was published at Rome, on the 3rd, by the Triumvirs:—

Romans!—To the crime of attacking a friendly Republic with troops led on under a Republican banner, General Oudinot adds the infamy of treachery. He violates the written promise we have in our hands not to attack us before Monday. Arise, Romans! to the walls, to the gates, to the barricades! Let us prove to the enemy that Rome cannot be conquered even by treachery. Let the Eternal City rise to a man with the energy of one common thought! Let every man fight! let every man have faith in victory! let every man remember our ancestors, and be great! Let right triumph, and let eternal shame attend the ally of Austria! Viva la Republica!

Rome, from the residence of the Triumvirs, June 3.

The following instructions were given on the same day by the new Minister of the Interior:—All the bells of the city were to be silent; but at the first stroke of the bell of the Capitol all the others were to respond to it by sounding the alarm. This would denote that the enemy was near at hand. Then the most holy sacrament was to be exposed in all the churches and monasteries, and the aid of the Redeemer was to be implored in favour of the holiest of causes, that which he himself had sanctified; and prayers to be addressed to him, that he might enlighten those who were spreading discord among their brethren. The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa represents the struggle as generally favourable to the besieged. It further states the loss of the Romans to have amounted on the 4th to 500 men *hors de combat*, but adding that the loss of the French had been greater. The loss of the Romans in officers was considerable. Garibaldi lost his chief of the staff, Daverio; Massina, major of cavalry, Major Ramorino, Captain Marocchetti, and two officers more were killed. Among the wounded officers were Ferni, Nina, and Bixio.

ROME, Sunday, June 3, six a.m.—Our slumbers have been disturbed by the beat of the *général*, and the dread note of military preparation. A smart fire of musketry under Monte Mario, and in the neighbourhood of Ponte Molle, and the boom of heavy guns, directed against the Transtevere face of the city, have been heard for two hours past. The Triumvirate distinctly state that, in his answer to General Roselli's request of an armistice, Oudinot declared his intention to make a new attack upon Rome, but not before Monday. And yet, the soldier of the Pope, the hero of the new crusade of the nineteenth century, must choose a Sunday, of all days in the week, to open his batteries and launch his legions against the capital of Christendom, and the most superb city in the world! Ten.—Operations commenced with an attempt of the French to re-establish the passage of Ponte Molle, with a view to an attack on the Porta del Popolo, in which they were defeated by Roselli's division. This was accompanied by a feint assault on the quarter of the Vatican. A cannonade was opened on Porta San Pancrazio and the line of walls adjacent, from a heavy battery, with a view to effect a practicable breach. The fire was vigorously replied to from the bastions of San Pancrazio and the Vatican, which latter take the enemy's position in flank. Two.—The cannonade and fire of musketry have lasted all day, but the French have made no progress. Now the attack seems concentrated on San Pancrazio. Six p.m.—A glorious day's work! The French have not gained one foot of ground—not at any point have they succeeded in coming within the walls. Five French field-pieces have been dismounted by the fire from the old bastions and walls of Rome; one Roman gun (at the first bastion to the right of St. Pancras-gate) has burst, but—a thing almost incredible—without hurting any of the men stationed at it. At two, a battalion of infantry, backed by a large force of cavalry, approached the gate of St. Paul, close to the Tiber; but finding they could do no good, they desisted. About this time the enemy's fire seemed to envelop fully one-half the circumference of Rome. Seven.—The cannonade has slackened, after a last effort, but to no purpose. Nine.—All is now quiet; but, the firing has lasted from before four a.m. until half-

past eight p.m., nearly fifteen hours. The Roman loss is 100 killed and 450 wounded; that of the French is supposed to be at least 2,000 in all. Before four a.m. a battalion of French riflemen, about 400 strong, tried to cross the Tiber, near Ponte Molle; they placed their accoutrements in portable boats of leather, and then swam the current, which is as rapid as the Thames at London. Calandrelli, with his battalion (belonging to Roselli's division), killed a good many, and prevented them from crossing. At the same time, nearer the bridge, a large body of French advanced with a white flag, making signs of amity to the Romans across the river; but as their skirmishers opened fire on reaching the banks, a reply was made from two or three field-pieces well charged with grape, which demolished them considerably. On the Trastevere side, the Villa Pamphili-Doria (the most beautiful residence in the environs of Rome) has been taken and retaken three or four times in the course of the day, and finally set on fire by the French. Here Garibaldi and his legion were stationed, as on the 30th of April, and their exertions have been at least equally successful, though with the loss of many brave and active officers to the Romans. Here fell Daverio, Garibaldi's right-hand man, Mazzina, and Marochetti. About five in the morning, Porta Angelica, I am informed, was nearly taken, which would have given the French the key of the Vatican. Three men of Melara's regiment (the same that was detained at Civita Vecchia) were taken prisoners by the French, and immediately afterwards shot! So much for the Algerines.

Monday, June 4.—This day the French do not molest us, and have withdrawn to a convenient distance, Castel Guido, or beyond, having had enough of yesterday's business. General Oudinot stuck to the old point. The most heavy and continuous cannonade was kept up on St. Pancrazio (upon Mount Janiculum), precisely the highest and most inaccessible point of Rome. No doubt he thought, that, by getting the high ground of the Trastevere face in his hands, he would be able, by a bombardment, to make the barricades on the other side of the Tiber useless, and to reduce the city. Now Rome is admirably calculated to resist a bombardment. The chief material of architecture is just what it was in the days of Camillus—the later, or tile, of which good specimens may be seen in the old walls of Westminster School, durable as the earth itself, and far better than stone or marble, inasmuch as there are no splinters. At every point throughout the day, Ponte Molle, Porta Angelica, Porta San Pancrazio, Porta San Paolo, the French were repulsed with great loss. The exultation of the Romans is natural and just. Last night the city was spontaneously illuminated, without any order of the Government. Not a single excess was committed.—*Chronicle Correspondent.*

The *Daily News* states that the President of the Constituent communicated to the Assembly, on the 5th, a despatch from the Prefect of Fermo, stating that the garrison of Ancona had made a sortie, in which they killed or wounded 500 Austrians, with the loss of only 50 wounded and 7 killed. Another deputy announced that 400 Austrians had entered Loretto, and ordered the Pope's arms to be restored, which the National Guard resisted.

The Spanish force had left Gaeta, and entered Terracina on the 3rd of June, without resistance.

Of the Roman combatants, 336 wounded were brought into the hospitals on the 3rd, and 42 on the 4th. Of these, 7 died on the 5th. 33 were brought in from the engagement to the nearest hospital at San Pietro, in Monterio, either dying or dead, and some dead were brought in at once to the cemeteries, so that we may calculate the wounded, during the first three days, at about 400, and the dead at about 80.

The *Times* of yesterday says that the French army entered Rome, through the breach, on the 14th.

Though often stated, it is still very doubtful if the Russian army has passed the North Carpathians.

Windischgrätz, it is said, is to head the Austrian contingent against the Hungarians.

CIVITA VECCHIA, June 7.—I have letters from Rome of yesterday morning. The French have succeeded in placing six heavy pieces in battery on the Janiculum to command the Porta S. Pancrazia. That may be said to be the commencement of their siege approaches. The blood of the French soldier is up, and all the symptoms of unwillingness to attack have ceded before his love of glory and determination to conquer. Not a single man has joined the French camp, and not one Roman, either of the city or of the country, from Bologna to Terracina, has taken up arms for the Pope. Where, then, is the reaction, or the reactionary power? I am convinced that Church government, as it existed, cannot be restored at Rome. The Austrians are not advancing upon Rome. Their force is altogether directed towards Ancona.—*Times Correspondent.*

We have news from Rome of the 8th. The bombardment commenced on the 5th, and was renewed at two on the 6th, when the Palazzo Spada, Palazzo Madama, and the church of Santa Sabina, on the Aventine, showed the effects of the enemy's shells.

A tremendous storm of thunder and lightning added the "warring of the elements" to that of man, and the scene was awfully grand. The great heat which preceded this heavy rain had rendered the campagna still more unhealthy for the besiegers.

The *Triumvirs* placed the palaces of Borghesi, Rospiolosi, and Pamphili, at the disposal of the inhabitants, who abandoned the Trastevere quarter.

We read in a letter from Rome, of the 4th inst.:—"The British consul, considering the lives of the French residents in Rome as in great peril, has offered the protection of the British flag, which has

been accepted. This act of courtesy is due from one friendly power to another."

A letter from Toulon, of the 11th instant, announces the arrival there of the steam-frigate "Asmodée," which left Civita Vecchia on the 9th, bringing ninety wounded soldiers and despatches for the Government. The hospital steam-boat which sailed from Civita Vecchia with the "Asmodée" had on board 200 wounded, and was hourly expected at Toulon. The news from Rome was vague. According to the wounded men, the siege was proceeding warmly, but General Oudinot had hitherto scarcely employed cannon. The heat was intense, and it was feared that the number of sick would be increased. A hospital of 500 beds had been established by the French authorities at Civita Vecchia.

At Genoa the state of siege continues in all its force, and the doubling of the watch-bodies, and placing new sentries in numerous spots in and around the city, leave little doubt that no immediate change is to be expected.

On the 9th inst., about one hundred persons collected before the senate-house, at Turin, with cries of "Down with Pinelli," "Down with the betrayer of Rome," "Long live the Roman Republic," "Vivat Mazzini;" and once was distinctly heard the infamous cry of "Hurrah for the assassins of Rossi!" very significant when coupled with that of "Death to Pinelli" (accused by his enemies of following a similar line of policy to that of the ill-fated Roman Minister). This cry was uttered under the windows of the Ministry. The crowd was dispersed by the police.

Fresh Austrian troops had arrived at Ferrara on the 5th, on their way to Ancona. The Austrians had attacked Ancona on the 11th. At Bologna the violence of the Austrians was, if possible, on the increase. The procession of the *Fête Dieu* had been prohibited, by order of General Gorzkowski, notwithstanding the prayer of the Archbishop.

The *Milan Gazette* states the following from Sinigaglia of the 7th:—"A French courier, who has come from Marseilles, and landed at Leghorn, has brought the intelligence that the French Government acknowledges the Austrian army to have perfect freedom to act in these parts, and especially against Ancona; while the French army will limit its operations to act energetically on the Tiber."

SICILY.

A private letter, just received in town, will be read with interest (on a subject about which little has been said of late), as conveying some notion of the awkward position of affairs in Palermo, at the latest date:—

PALERMO, 4TH JUNE, 1849.—I took a lively interest in Sicilian affairs; and, I must confess that, as an Englishman, I blush at the result, for the people have been trifled with and deceived by our country, and in a manner not very easy to explain away. All the forts have been disarmed, and the Castle once more filled with mortars, shells, and rockets. Empty promises, thus far; but affairs at Naples cannot be very promising to the Government, after the defeat of the troops in the Roman States and the Abruzzi. All is done here to keep back information from the continent, but things will get out. The press here is at a stand, as most of the editors of papers have been called to account. The *Official Gazette* now published does not deserve a subscriber. The *Luce* finished with No. 30, and the editors are now at Malta. I have now for perusal a volume of all the papers printed and presented to our Parliament on the 4th ult., on Naples and Sicily, which papers will, I presume, lead to some discussion in both Houses.

In a postscript, same date (of the 4th)—

I have already stated that all is quiet here. General Satriano is attempting to organize all departments of public service, and will have enough to do ere any success and regularity be established.

The finances are exhausted, and require powerful aid. The bank notes issued by the late government (although only 200,000 ducats worth are now in circulation), are peremptorily ordered not to be any longer received in payment at the Customs, or for any description of duty. All creditors on the state by forced loans, &c., are likely to be left in the lurch.

All public employes are in arrears of pay for nearly two months.

When the troops were suddenly recalled to Naples, Satriano issued a proclamation that the king's eldest son would be sent over as vicar-general, with ministers, &c., and that the Sicilian prisoners at Naples would be immediately released. The Neapolitan papers, I find, deny both these measures!

Several arrests have been made here during the last fortnight. Much is said of Prince Charles of Capua, who would be, strictly speaking, heir to the crown of Sicily.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The combined Russian and Austrian forces have not yet made any decisive move upon Hungary, and their inaction is considered as ominous for the imperial cause. There have been a few skirmishes, however.

On the 3rd, the advance guard of the Austrians, which had passed the Waag, and attempted to take up position at Neutra, were beaten back, and obliged to recross the Waag, sustained a considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The left bank of the Waag was entirely in the possession of the Magyars. Görgey was organizing the landsturm about Neutra. The people there are Slovaks, but well disposed towards the Hungarians, and retain the arms with which they were provided by the Austrians to fight on the Imperial side. Neutra was being covered with entrenchments.

The Austrians have had also to make a backward movement in the Island Schutt, where they had advanced as far as Nyarad, and have withdrawn to Szerdakely.

Four squadrons of Imperialist hussars, almost all of them Hungarians, who were in garrison in the Bohemian towns, were lately marched off to Italy,

but, arriving in Syria, they turned their horses, heads towards Hungary, and deserted the Imperial colours.

Some of Prince Schwartzburg's officials have been seized on the charge of treasonable correspondence with the Hungarians.

Baron Welden was not dead, as reported.

A brave Polish nobleman, Baron Medjansky, the second commandant of the Hungarian garrison of Leopoldstadt, which he defended so obstinately in January last, has been hung at Presburg. Thus it seems that Haynau is pursuing the system adopted by Prince Windischgrätz, a system which of course effectually deterred any Hungarian officer from quitting the ranks of the insurgent army. Maithenyi, for instance, has been condemned to be hanged. He was the ex-commandant of Comorn, resigned his command (partly from compulsion, but also from conviction), and then of his own free will came back to Windischgrätz. The revival of this policy was not considered at Vienna as of good augury for the Imperial cause, the more especially as the conduct of the Hungarian leaders was notoriously the reverse, being implacable alone to born Hungarians convicted of treason.

The *Belgrader Zeitung* confirms the news of 64,000 Russians under General Luders having marched from Wallachia into Transylvania.

The latest intelligence respecting the position of the Hungarian army of the north is that, amounting to from 70,000 to 80,000 strong, it stands in two great divisions on the southern slope of the Carpathians, from Sillesin, the extreme western point, as far as Munkacs, which may be regarded as the extreme eastern point. The right wing and the centre are under the personal command of General Dembinski, and they occupy the eight northern mountain-comitats. The main force is concentrated at Kaschaw, which on the one side commands the road to Pesth and Debreczin, and on the other side the important issues out of the Carpathian passes, Barthfeld, Stropko, and North Derezno, at the foot of the Swinsky Kamen, are the extreme northern parts occupied by Dembinski's corps. The second part of the northern army, the left wing, is commanded by General Dannenberg, who, in all probability, was selected for the command because he is a native of the very place where he is now called to act. The centre of his positions is the mountain-towns of Kremnitz, Schemnitz, and Neusohl, whence he can watch and guard the outlets of the Tatra mountain chain and its spurs, the passes, namely, of the Kralowa Hola, the Dembier, and the Cyecni Kanwa. His left wing is posted in the upper part of the Waag valley, near Sillesin, and his extreme western foreposts stand as far as Jablunka. His position is such that he can rapidly advance his whole power into the Jablunka pass, and can besides draw reinforcements from Dembinski's right wing as he also can send them if required. Whether Dembinski will dispute the passes with the Russians, or whether he will let them enter into the country before he attacks them, that is his secret. From the western theatre of war near the Waag, from Presburg to Oedenburg, there is nothing new. All was quiet at Pesth. In the Transylvanian provinces all who were capable of bearing arms were flocking to the Magyar standard.

The *Times* correspondent of Monday says:—"We have received no letters from Oedenburg for the last four days is very strange, but still, as I know that large masses of our troops are lying near that city, I feel confident that it is not in the enemy's hands. It is most probable that as Güns, which is so near Oedenburg, has been occupied by the Magyars, the mail has been purposely kept back, that the news should not be spread in Vienna. The Russian camp is no longer on the Sauhaide, near Presburg, but in the neighbourhood of Tyrnau. It is not known whether this removal is a military or a sanitary measure. The Russians continue to march through Tarnow. On the 7th inst. 8,000 passed, and 9,000 with 72 cannons on the 8th. They are on their way to Dukla, where 80,000 men will be concentrated. The papers bring us details respecting Percezel's sally from Peterwardein and his subsequent defeat. An eye-witness states that the Magyars fought well. The loss on our side was much greater than that mentioned yesterday, for besides several officers killed and wounded, the Gradiakaner Borderers suffered very severely. The loss of the Hungarians was still greater, as although they carried away many in their waggons, 50 corpses were found in the redoubts. At present, however, this news needs confirmation.

In military circles at Berlin, a plan is attributed to the Venetians, in case of their city being taken by Radetski, of making, with all who are capable of bearing arms, for Fiume, there to change their flag for the national banner of the Hungarians, and to carry on the war in Croatia against the common enemy.

All is calm at Pesth. The Minister of Public Works publishes the wish of the Government to contract with private individuals for the mail for a term of ten years. The shareholders of the steam-mill had a meeting. The schools of Natation, for either sex, were again opened, and the splendid bridge to Ofen repaired and re-opened. The inhabitants were kindling with enthusiasm at the idea that their city was destined to become the metropolis of the European Central Republic.

The *Wanderer* repeats the report that Radetski would assume the chief command over both the Russian and Austrian armies, as he was a Field-Marshal also in the Russian service. The combination was much doubted, however.

GERMANY.

BADEN.—The Grand Duke has joined the Prussian league, dismissed his present ministry, and

charged M. Klüber with the formation of a new cabinet.

ANOTHER FIRE AT HAMBURG.—The mail-packet "Trident," Captain Morris, from Hamburg, reached Blackwall, yesterday evening. When only a few miles at sea the crew of the "Trident" perceived that a conflagration had broken out in the city of Hamburg, which appeared from its magnitude to threaten a great extent of damage.

The *Times* Correspondent says that General Peucker has had the satisfaction of a battle with the insurgents before he quitted the Regent's service. After a combat of some violence—(the insurgents' artillery is said to have been served very skilfully)—he repulsed them. His army consists of 2,000 Austrians, 1,000 Prussians, 1,000 Frankfurters, 6,000 Hessians, and 6,000 Mecklenburgers, but the two latter corps having been ordered by their respective Governments to place themselves under the Prince of Prussia's command, General Peucker yesterday sent in his resignation to the Regent.

The Prussian army on the other side has had some fighting with a body of the Free Corps men, which ended by the insurgents leaving 40 dead on the spot.

PRUSSIA.

The Prince of Prussia left on the 10th for the Rhine Provinces. He is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Rhine. A strong Prussian force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, has entered Frankfurt, and four battalions are besides quartered in the vicinity of the city.

In the Schleswig Assembly, on the 7th, an important declaration was read by Count Reventlow, as to the policy which the Government propose to adopt in the face of the present position of the German National Assembly, and the formation of a league between Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony. The declaration amounts to an adhesion to Prussia; but Count Reventlow thinks it will be better to abstain, for the present moment, from taking any decided step in that direction, lest it should breed dissension in the army.

The Court of Appeal at Berlin has given a decision which is singularly illustrative of the changed times. The proprietor of a printing establishment, Fahndrich, was tried last summer in a court of first instance for printing a "Republican Catechism," and acquitted. Upon the appeal of the *Staats-Anwalt* to the court of second instance, this unfortunate man has been condemned to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress. Fahndrich denies having seen the catechism till it was printed.

Of all the minor States, Mecklenburg has been the first openly to join the Prussian League. It is asserted that the Grand Duke of Baden has already done the same, and his new Ministers. Hesse-Darmstadt has followed. The Duke of Nassau is just at present changing his Ministry, in order to do the same; and, before another fortnight, all the states of Northern, Middle, and Western Germany will be members of the general alliance formed at Berlin.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Hamburg papers and letters are of the 13th inst. They state that a Russian frigate has arrived at the island of Alsen, to announce the approach of a Russian fleet under Admiral Lazareff.

The news from Alsen, Duppel, and Aarhus, are, that no operations of any moment have taken place. The Danish official accounts state the loss of the Danes, in the late engagement at Alsen, at two killed and twenty-one wounded. Some houses at Sonderburg are asserted to have suffered from the fire of the German batteries.

A skirmish took place on the evening of the 6th inst. at Fredericia. On the evening of the 7th there was firing from the batteries and from the fortress. The Holstein Colonel, St. Paul, was killed by a cannon-ball. The shot of the Danes are said to come only at intervals; but they fire with a sure aim, and most of their balls tell.

News has arrived at Hamburg of an extensive conflagration in the Russian fortress of Cronstadt.

Copenhagen papers of the 6th inform us of the King's solemn acceptance of the new constitution of the Danish kingdom.

BERLIN, June 14.—The news of the day is, that peace has been concluded with Denmark. The conditions are said to be:—Continuance of Schleswig-Holstein provisionally united as at present; the Statthalterschaft to consist of three persons appointed by the King out of six named by the Assembly; the question of succession reserved.

UNITED STATES AND AMERICA.

The "Caledonia," mail-steamer, arrived on Monday at Liverpool, from Boston and Halifax, after a passage of only twelve days. The news brought is both meagre and generally unimportant.

The European advices had been deemed of a favourable character, and had exercised a very beneficial influence upon commercial affairs. The value of public securities had an upward tendency, and money continued plentiful and cheap. There was a good demand for foreign exchange, and the quotations for bills on London now range as high as from 108½ to 109. The market for flour and bread stuffs remained without any important change, and the amount of business done was only trifling. Cotton continued firm, but the business was limited. The quotations remained unchanged from the last accounts.

The Canadian advices continue to partake of a favourable character. On the 30th, General Rowen, the Commander *pro tem.* of the Forces, by the direction of the Governor-General, prorogued the Parliament. General Rowen was most enthusiastically cheered by about 600 people, who had assembled to witness the ceremony, and the majority of whom are said to have been of British origin.

IRELAND.

Two of the State convicts (O'Doherty and Martin) received notice on Friday, that they would be transferred the next morning to the custody of the governor of the convict depot in Smithfield. This morning they were removed from the prison to Kingstown, where a steamer awaits to convey them, at one o'clock, to Spike Island. As soon as the Declaratory Act passes Parliament, the other convicts will be removed without further delay. It appears that there is no truth whatever in the statement of a London journal, that Mr. Smith O'Brien was to carry out plate with him to New South Wales.

THE DUFFY TRIAL.—The Commission of Oyer and Terminer was opened on Thursday last, for the trial of offences of a very minor character; and for the first time for a period of nearly twelve months, the calendar did not include the old familiar name of "Charles Gavan Duffy, aged 32," neither was there any allusion to his offence in the charge to the city grand jury. In the course of the day it transpired, that an official communication had been conveyed to Mr. Duffy, that the Queen would dispense with his attendance during the sittings of the present commission. It may therefore be fairly assumed, that the last of the State prosecutions is henceforth to be mutually regarded as a drawn battle.

Mr. Butt, Q.C., took his seat in the corporation for the first time since his recent election, and was received with loud applause from all sides of the council.

The body of Carmichael, the surgeon, who was drowned the other day, is found. The Royal College of Surgeons propose to award him the honour of a public funeral.

RELIEF FOR THE STARVING IRISH.—We are glad to see that the subscription for the relief of the starving Irish progresses prosperously. Mr. Livingston has already transmitted £450 to the most destitute districts. The occasion appeals to the benevolence of all classes, and we trust not in vain.—*Liverpool Journal.*

Mrs. Morony, wife of Edmond Morony, Esq., jun., of Ballyclough, near this city, died suddenly on Wednesday, at Monkstown, Cork, in consequence of taking, instead of other medicine, a quantity of laudanum in mistake.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

MURDER.—On Saturday week a barbarous murder was committed near the village of Conna. The victim was a young woman aged twenty, and the supposed murderer a young boy named James Dooly, the son of a labourer. She had been sent on an errand, and was found dead on a country road, her face and head being so brutally mutilated, apparently by the blows of a heavy stone, that it was scarcely possible to recognise her. The motive for the commission of the crime has not yet transpired.

THE POTATO.—The *Cork Examiner* says:—"Those who, a fortnight ago, believed the blight to have set in, are now as convinced that it has not, and that an excellent crop of potatoes may be anticipated. Wheat, oats, and barley, are looking admirably, and afford a great promise. The latter crop, however, in one district, where bad seed had been sown, is very indifferent. There were excellent new potatoes in our market on Saturday, the earliest of such quality ever known."

THE LATE SURGEON CARMICHAEL has bequeathed £16,000 to be divided between the Dublin College of Surgeons for the establishment of prizes, the Medical Benevolent Fund Society, and the Richmond Hospital School of Medicine.

JOHN GEORGE HOUNSFIELD, the clergyman who was charged with obtaining an advance of £200 upon a mortgage-deed after he had ceased to have any interest in the property, was put on his trial for the alleged fraud. The evidence proved the manner of the transaction; but there was a technical difficulty in proving that when the prisoner was insolvent his creditors had really obtained possession of the mortgage; and so the jury were obliged to acquit him. The Recorder remarked that the accused had been very fortunate.

FRIGHTFUL RUIN.—No words can exaggerate the frightful ruin which is rapidly spreading over Ireland. Ministers, we believe, would arrest this ruin if they could; but they do not understand the state of affairs in Ireland themselves, and they have no confidence in those who do understand these affairs. Besides, it must be confessed that the Irish members are but of little assistance to the rulers of the country. They seem to be confused, perplexed, thunderstruck. If they have any common views respecting their country, they have not that common sense which leads to combination and energy of action.—*Morning Post.*

The Queen has been pleased to contribute the munificent sum of £500 towards a subscription for the relief of the destitute Irish people. Several of the Ministers and members of both Houses of Parliament have followed the Sovereign's example, and nearly £2,000 have been contributed.

THE MESSRS. CHAMBERS.—The *Inverness Courier*, in noticing the purchase of a fine estate in Peebles-shire by Mr. William Chambers, as mentioned in our last, has the following remarks, all of which, and especially the concluding statement, we are glad to adopt and echo:—"We cordially congratulate our friend on his accession to his new territorial honours. His talents, public spirit, and love of the country, will render him an excellent and valuable laird, and the bucolic ranks will be the better of an infusion of

literature. He may remember the quaint advice given in an old almanac of Charles the Second's time quoted by Scott, in which the reader is recommended to walk a mile or two every morning before breakfast in the month of June; and, if he can possibly so manage it, to let his exercise be taken upon his own land. This very agreeable way of enjoying the country air Mr. Chambers now possesses. He may pen articles under the shade of his own trees; and, like the happy old Corycian in Virgil, live on the corn and fruits of his own growth and plantation. His wonderful little three-halfpenny sheet has fairly beat the large fourpence-halfpenny folio; but the brotherhood of the press will all rejoice in the success of their potent ally, who, with his congenial and fraternal partner, has done so much for the cause of intelligence, for Scotland, and (in the best sense of the term) for the people."—*Scotsman.*

ACCOUCHMENT IN AN OMNIBUS.—On Saturday week, a female named Wineford Keby, wife of a mechanic living in the Queen's-road, Chelsea, was proceeding to the Borough in an omnibus. When the vehicle arrived opposite the Opera-house, Haymarket, she was seized with sudden illness, and in a few moments gave birth to a fine male infant. All the male passengers immediately alighted, except a surgeon, who happened to be in the omnibus, who, with the assistance of a lady and her servant, attended to the mother and child, who are doing well.

DR. ADAM THOMSON.—It is proposed to raise, by congregational collections and individual donations throughout the kingdom, a sum of money to be presented to Dr. Thomson as a "National Testimonial," in consideration of his sacrifices and labours, continued for a long period under great difficulties, in achieving the abolition of the Bible monopoly in Scotland, and in bringing down the prices of the Scriptures to their present standard. It is a case in which the feelings of ordinary benevolence will be heightened and hallowed under a sense of gratitude to a family who have done so much to furnish cheap Bible circulation.—*Bristol Mercury.*

ABERYSTWYTH.—Amongst the recent arrivals at this fashionable watering-place is "Symons," the celebrated calumniator of the Welsh language (see Report on Education in Wales, part 2nd, page 66). And strange to say that he is now himself prosecuting his studies in learning that language which he, in 1847, considered "a vast drawback to Wales, and a manifold barrier to the moral progress and commercial prosperity of the people;" and further he has said, "It is not easy to over-estimate its evil effects." Although strange as the above may appear, it is a fact that he is now under the tuition of that eminent Welsh expositor, Mr. John Evans, schoolmaster, Lewis's-terrace.—*Principality.*

MR. VINCENT AT SWANSEA.—We understand that the committee of the Normal College and of the People's Institute have completed arrangements for the delivery of a course of six lectures at Swansea, on popular subjects, by that eloquent and much-admired lecturer, Mr. Henry Vincent.—[Why cannot the Cardiff people ensure his services at the same time? Whilst he has visited almost every town in the southern part of the principality, it will be a disgrace if Cardiff cannot find him a fitting audience, and give him a hearty welcome.—Ed.]—*Principality.*

CURIOUS.—Mrs. M'DOWAL.—The *London Gazette* of Tuesday last announces that the presentation of Mrs. M'Dowal at the Drawing-room, on the 31st ult., took place "through inadvertence." Mrs. M'Dowal is the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel M'Dowal, of the 2nd Life Guards. The motive for the announcement will be understood by those who are acquainted with the lady's antecedents.—*United Service Gazette.*

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—A return just obtained shows that in the new House of Commons there will be seats, twenty inches wide, for 462 members. There will not be any partitions or elbows between the seats. There will not be any shelves below the seats, as they would interfere with the ventilation; but presses, affording a closet under lock and key, for each member, are proposed to be made in the private gallery between the refreshment room and the library. Each lobby will afford accommodation, on divisions, for from 450 to 500 members. There will be seats for the public in the "Strangers' Gallery," eighteen inches wide, for 96 persons, besides other accommodation for 54 persons, either standing or seated, as may be determined. There will be seats, twenty inches wide, in the Speaker's and Peers' Gallery for 52 persons; and seats for 28 official persons attending the house, under the gallery, eighteen inches wide. Lastly, there will be seats for 32 newspaper reporters in a gallery at the back of the Speaker's chair.

MESSRS. GURNEY AND FOSTER, as a deputation from the Society of Friends, waited upon Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace, on Thursday, with a petition to the Queen, to be presented by his Royal Highness to her Majesty, praying for the suppression of the slave-trade.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR C. R. VAUGHAN.—Sir Charles Vaughan, whose death we have lately announced, was the fourth son of Dr. Vaughan, a physician of considerable reputation at Leicester, whose care in the education of his sons is testified in the success achieved by several of them in their respective professions. Besides the subject of this notice, the late Sir Henry Halford, President of the Royal College of Physicians, was one of these, as was the late Sir John Vaughan, one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

[For the Postscript see page 493.]

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1849.

SUMMARY.

"OH! Ah! Yes! To be sure! Certainly! If that is all that you meant, why, of course, there is very little to be said against it." Such, in substance, was the response given to Mr. Cobden's motion on the subject of an arbitration clause in treaties, submitted to the House of Commons on Tuesday se'night. It seems that the supporters of our military establishments had anticipated from the honourable member for the West Riding a reiteration of all the foolish sentiments attributed to him by the *Times* and other journals, for the purpose of laughing him down, and were miserably disappointed by the rational and practical character both of his speech and his proposal. They could not deny that the terms of the motion had stood on the journals of the House of Commons unaltered for some months—they could not fasten upon anything propounded by the honourable member himself which would justify the contempt with which the cause he advocated had been prejudged—they could hardly venture to oppose a direct negative, to what all intelligent men of all political parties would confess to be eminently desirable—and hence, after venting their spleen upon Mr. Cobden for not having gratified them, and fulfilled their predictions, by making a fool of himself, they were obliged to recognise the principle embodied in his resolution, and, by moving the previous question, simply to assert that the present is not a convenient time for carrying it into effect. Under such circumstances, however, seventy-nine members recorded their votes in favour of resorting to the practice of arbitration.

The debate was, perhaps, one of the most interesting, and was certainly one of the most important, of the present session. The speech of Mr. Cobden was worthy of himself, and worthy of his subject, and that we consider to be high praise. Nor was the reply of Lord Palmerston much less effective. He paid a high tribute to the efforts of the friends of peace. He declared, and we have no doubt sincerely, the wish of her Majesty's Government for the maintenance of peace. He took some exception to the cases cited by Mr. Cobden, as illustrating the advantages of mediation rather than of arbitration; and he pointed out some of the objections which may be urged against this mode of settling international differences. But, on the whole, a pacific and genial tone ran through his speech; and would serve to impress on the governments of Europe the conviction, that public opinion in this country is strongly averse to the unsheathing of the sword, save in the last extremity, with a view to self-defence. Mr. Cobden intimated that he would next year vary the form of his proposition, and, instead of praying the Crown to give instructions to the Foreign-Secretary to invite the concurrence of other States in treaties binding them to adjust their disputes in future by arbitration, he would ask that those States should be requested to agree to a proportionable and general reduction of their military establishments. This will hit the nail on the head. It is to stave off this that the legislature is anxious to preserve war in the category of probable contingencies.

Since the publication of our last number, little has been done in Parliament requiring more than a mere passing allusion. The carrying of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill through its third reading in the House of Commons by a majority of 66, suggests a query as to what will become of it now that it is placed at the mercy of the Lords. We can hardly imagine that House, the last asylum of bigotry, and the theatre for the display of episcopal and ecclesiastical jealousy, so improved by the spirit of the times as to suffer the bill to pass in its present shape. We have our doubts, too, whether, for a second time, it will put itself in direct hostility to the unquestionable will of the House of Commons and the country on this subject. We rather anticipate that subtlety will be

called to effect what cannot with wisdom be attempted openly. The bill may, perhaps, be read a second time, and then defaced by obnoxious provisions sufficient to ensure its rejection by the Lower House. Should such be the case, we understand it to be the intention of Baron Rothschild to present himself as member for the city—to decline taking the oaths in the form in which they will be tendered to him—to accept of the Chiltern Hundreds—to appeal again to his constituents—and thus to put the Lords into direct collision with the majority, not only of the House of Commons, but with the city electors. There can be little doubt that he will be triumphantly returned, and still less that, now or then, the Lords will be compelled to make a virtue of necessity, and to do away with this last remnant of civil disabilities on account of religious faith.

The next topic claiming notice is the Transportation for Treason (Ireland) Bill, introduced by Lord Campbell into the House of Lords, with a view to clear up all doubts as to the power of the Crown to commute the punishment of death into that of transportation, in cases of high treason, and read a second time in the House of Commons on Monday night. We have briefly commented upon the subject elsewhere, and should deem it unnecessary to detain the reader with any additional remark in this place, but for a *fracas* between Mr. Roebuck and some of the Irish members. It is Mr. Roebuck's infirmity and misfortune, to be unable to say a good thing without infusing into it a dash of egotism and ill-temper sufficient to spoil its effect. The general tenour of his remarks on Monday night was reasonable and convincing. He seized hold of the real points of the question, and exhibited them, as he usually does, in a strong light. But Mr. Roebuck should take warning from Lord Brougham, and beware of that insufferable self-satisfaction which disposes the subject of it to treat all others—friends or foes—as if incalculably beneath him. On this occasion he brought himself under the lash of Mr. Reynolds, who laid it on laughingly, but with unsparing severity; and, if we may judge from the by-play which Mr. Roebuck's petulance brought out, his haughty assumptions are provoking a retaliatory spirit with which he will find it difficult to deal. The member for Sheffield is, undoubtedly, an able man—considerably above par, but far enough from being in the first rank of statesmen. He is not an infallible oracle, except in his own judgment; and he wants that indispensable prerequisite of true greatness—a forgetfulness of himself, and a command over his own temper.

The remaining topics which have been mooted in Parliament during the week scarcely call for a single remark. Mr. Hume has again been defeated in an attempt to place County-rates and expenditure under popular control; but the defeat is only temporary. It was brought about thus: Sir J. Pakington moved as an amendment, that the whole subject of County Expenditure be referred to a select committee; this being carried, the amendment became the main question. To this Mr. Milner Gibson moved, as an amendment, that the inquiry of the proposed select committee should embrace some mode whereby the control of the rate-payers over county expenditure might be made more effectual. An adjournment of the debate was moved, in order that Mr. Gibson's amendment might be printed, and was negatived by a majority of 48. An adjournment of the House was then moved, and the discussion on the motion continued until six o'clock, when the House rose as a matter of course.

It will be seen from the Report contained in another column, that the last monthly metropolitan meeting for the season, of the British Anti-state-church Association, was held at Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday night. We observe that Mr. C. Lushington complained of our remarks on his abandonment of the *Regium Donum* question, as intended to wound his feelings, and as altogether unjust. We can only say that if we have erred in the interpretation of his motive, the error was suggested by his own speech. But, perhaps, the most effectual way to convict us of having inflicted a needless wrong upon him, would be to state explicitly to the public what were the actual motives which prompted him so suddenly to throw up his brief. We are quite willing to retract any charge we have made against him, originating in a misconception of his own language, and repudiated by himself as quite unfounded; but, before we can ascribe an act for which we cannot otherwise account, to a simple error of judgment, we ought to be informed as to the facts by which that judgment has been misled. If Mr. Lushington pleads that he was taken by surprise, and hence faltered in his purpose, we can understand him. That which we could not understand, and for an explanation of which we were obliged to consult his own speech, was, that, up to the very last moment, he gave no kind of intimation to those for whom he acted, of his intention to withdraw his opposition to the grant, and that, in the act of withdrawal, he assigned as the cause for it, his own disappointment as to the course pursued by the Dissenters. Personally, it cannot be our desire to

wound him; but, assuredly, the cause we have at heart has heretofore suffered so much at the hands of political manœuvring, that it ought to be no matter of surprise to Mr. Lushington, if conduct which, left unexplained, put on that appearance, evokes from us a severity of condemnation neither pleasant for us to evince, nor for others to encounter.

We refer our readers, with pleasure, to the report, in another column, of the large meeting in Finsbury, held in Sadler's Wells Theatre, on Monday night, and presided over by Sir Joshua Walmsley, in support of the Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association.

Intelligence from the Continent is unusually interesting. Paris has again been the scene of civil disorder and confusion, but this time the government has right well prevailed. The intended insurrection—if such it can be called—was strangled at its birth, and its chief promoter, M. Ledru Rollin, fled ingloriously before the disastrous issue of his demonstration through the broken pane of a window in the Chateau d'Eau, but whither, report saith not. Both in its circumstances and in its results, this last miserable attempt at a violent overthrow of the present government of France strongly reminds us of the romantic expedition of the "Irish patriots." In either case the serious is lost in the ludicrous, and while we cannot think without commiseration of the thoughtless minds which would in a moment plunge a nation into a civil war, and cause its rivers to run with the blood of their countrymen, neither can we resist giving way to a smile at the ridiculous circumstances attending the acts of the insurrectionists. As we never meet with the name Smith O'Brien without imagining him seated in the widow Cormack's garden, so our fancy will always depict the portly personage Ledru Rollin squeezing itself through the small dimensions of ten inches by twelve in his endeavour to escape the hands of the Grenadiers. The character, however, of the revolt in other sections of France we cannot speak of so lightly. In Toulouse and Nantes it was immediately suppressed, but in Lyons it was only overcome after serious resistance, attended with great loss of life. The number of killed on the part of the insurgents is estimated at 150; on the side of the line the loss is estimated at about 60 killed and wounded. How will Red Republicanism survive this last defeat?

The pretext chosen by M. Ledru Rollin and his followers in justification of the late insurrectionary movement, as our readers may be aware, was the course taken by the French Government in relation to the affairs of the Roman Republic. That course they hold to be a violation of the Constitution. On this point we do not entertain a doubt. Literally, the Constitution of the French Republic has been violated by the present ministry, and the act has received the sanction of the Assembly. M. Odillon Barrot replies to this—"You have taken arms against a Government, and in disobedience to the laws of an Assembly elected by the suffrage of the French people." Elected by universal suffrage, therefore, we must presume that the Government "can do no wrong." The sanction of the suffrage is held to extend to all acts past, present, and to come. This may be a sound maxim of Government, but it is one, apparently, that M. Ledru Rollin has "ne'er yet dreamt of." We would he had, for France cannot afford to lose reformers.

The latest intelligence received from Italy announces the conquest of the Eternal City. Rome—if we are to believe the *Times*' reports—has fallen! Might has once more conquered right; and, after an obstinate and gallant resistance from the people of the city and the few troops left to defend it, the French army under General Oudinot entered into the capital on the morning of the 14th. The particulars of the conquest have not yet reached this country, so that we are left to conjecture whether the city held out to the last, or capitulated before the superior force of the enemy. A question of far greater importance is, What will the French do now that they are in possession of the place? As yet no authentic reply has been received to this. Ostensibly, we are aware, the object of the mission was to re-instate the Pope on his throne, but no guarantee has been given that this will take place. Who knows that the French Ministry will not place a tool of its own in possession of the temporal power of the States? The remarkable silence observed on this subject in the recently published correspondence between our own Government and the French Ministry, to our mind suggests, and gives no slight confirmation to, this idea. We trust we may do the Government of France an injustice in thus thinking; but the treachery with which it has acted throughout this affair, begets in us a distrust of all that it does.

Ancona still holds out against the Austrian forces, while Venice is being attacked by another portion of the Austrian army. An honourable amnesty has been proposed by the Austrian General, but refused on the part of the Venetians, lest the enemy should not keep their promises when once masters of the city. They therefore wait in expectation of relief from the Hungarians.

Nothing of importance has been made known since our last of the movements of the Austrian and Hungarian armies. In relation to the contest between the two countries, we quote the following important passage occurring in the correspondence of a daily paper:—"Our Government does not now endeavour to disguise the fact that this war against Hungary is a war of conquest, and not simply a war to put down a rebellion. It protests that it will by no means treat Hungary as a conquered crownland, but as a province which, by the resolution of the 14th of April, forfeited all historical rights and lost all claims to greater privileges than those possessed by the other Austrian provinces." We are glad to see the question thus put. Hitherto this has been sturdily denied on the part of the enemies of the Hungarians; what will they have to say now?

FRANCE AND ROME.

THE protection of a big brother, somewhat given to hectoring, and far more anxious to display his own strength than to extend succour to the weak, is seldom very cordially received. The little unfortunate urchin at school usually dreads the forced favours of his swaggering friends more than the kicks and cuffs of avowed foes. Indeed, in many cases, those favours come in the shape of hard and most unprovoked knocks, all, of course, meant for the little one's "own good." Fighting Jack sees poor little Tom, hitherto quiet and inoffensive as a girl, suddenly roused into unwonted spirit by the indignities put upon him, and, very unexpectedly to the whole school, bold and determined enough to assert his own rights against the worst efforts of two or three burly and blustering bullies—and so, fighting Jack, half mortified at the humiliation which size, age, and pretension, have received at the hands of the indignant youngster, and anxious to exhibit his own superiority, very needlessly and officiously steps forth to interfere on his behalf. The little one's blood is up, and he civilly intimates that he would prefer to fight his own battle, and obtain for himself the terms he desires. Whereupon, the bully, calling upon the other aggressors to hold off awhile, proceeds to pummel the hard-used Tom into an acceptance of his proffered mediation, and inflicts a much severer chastisement on the luckless boy, with a view to coerce him into a grateful recognition of his help, than Tom would have received from his enraged enemies.

The little Republic of Rome has been thus treated by the greater Republic of France. Modern history does not furnish a passage more replete with duplicity, falsehood, injustice, and tyranny, on the part of a great power, or of firmness, faith, and heroism, on the part of a small one, than is presented by the conduct of the French to the Roman Republic, during the last month. The Government of Prince Louis Napoleon have dragged their country through the filthiest mire, as if for the sole purpose of making her an object of universal execration. In defiance of the expressed will of the Constituent Assembly, in violation of the text of the new Constitution, in opposition to all the sympathies of the French people, in a style of underhand cunning worthy only of a pettifogging attorney, without even the pretext of a deliberately-chosen line of policy, that Government have inflicted upon the Roman people an amount of gratuitous outrage which Europe cannot witness without one unanimous shout of "Shame!" Unprincipled statesmen have pulled France into a position from which she cannot advance without trampling down the most sacred rights—cannot retreat without indelible infamy. The Romans, under the inspiring guidance of the Triumvirate, whose conduct our oligarchic journals have done their best to misrepresent, and whose reputation they have laboured most assiduously to blacken—the Romans have planted themselves upon a basis of right, solid as adamant, rock, resolved to vindicate their own manhood and independence to the last extremity of suffering. The last intelligence we have received exhibits Rome enduring the horrors of a siege—contesting every inch of ground—and, with an energy the more marvelous on account of previous effeminacy, holding Oudinot and his troops so far at bay, as to compel them to sit down before the crumbling walls of the Eternal City to besiege it in systematic form.

Happily for the world, social crimes of this enormous magnitude always draw after them swift retribution. They might else become as frequent as they are now rare. France in pursuit of glory at any sacrifice, reaps nothing but disgrace. Careless how she troubles others, she is herself troubled. An *emeute* in Paris—for we can hardly call it an insurrection, so hastily was it got up, so easily was it put down—is but a foretaste of what must inevitably follow. A hundred thousand armed men, officered by individuals accustomed to take an interest, to some extent, in public affairs, may serve once or twice to uphold against the violence of demagogues, even where it is in the right, a worthless government; but it is ridiculous to suppose that such a machinery of physical force, per-

vaded as it is with Socialist and Red Republican sentiments, will long remain under the control of politicians devoid of honour, reckless of their country's character, and unable to compensate France for the injury done to her reputation, by a single advantage, whether material or moral. Rome may, indeed, be compelled to succumb to the overwhelming power of the Republic which should have supported her. The Pope may return to the Quirinal, and, for a brief period, may seem once more to be a temporal sovereign. But, so surely as human nature shall continue to be governed by the laws enstamped upon its being, and as divine Providence shall proceed upon fixed moral principles, the right, though at present associated with the weak, will ultimately prevail over the wrong however upheld by the powerful. A deplorable loss of life may occur—a less savage, but, perhaps, a more generally execrated destruction of ancient monumental remains may take place; but, in the long run, and when the dust and heat of actual conflict have subsided, France can no more consent to the imposition upon the Romans, of a sacerdotal government, than she can consent to forfeit her own existence. The object of her army before Rome, and the tendency of her national sentiments, are accidentally at variance; and it needs not the eye of a prophet to discern, that the government which has made them so, will be delivered over by an indignant people, at no great distance of time, to the ignominy which they so richly deserve.

For our own part, we do not, we cannot, sympathize with those who associate the disgrace of the Roman expedition with the fickleness and immorality of the French people. France, as such, is not what it appears to be, presided over by the remnant of the old *régime*. Some fifty or a hundred men, who had worked themselves into a conspicuous position under the previous system of government, and who are determined, if possible, by fair means or by foul, to retain their prominence, are chiefly responsible for what is now going on before the walls of Rome. Each is anxious to promote the ascendancy of the *notables*. Each is ready to support any policy which promises elevation to themselves. And each, without the smallest reference to the principles involved, or to the real interests, whether of the French or of the Roman people, consents to push on an enterprise which opens the most distant view of the attainment of his selfish object. The electors of France are yet too new in the exercise of their power, too unobservant and undisciplined, to throw aside the influence of these pests of the Republic. The Roman expedition, supported for the time being by so large a majority of the Legislative Chamber, will do much to open their eyes to the mistake which they have committed; and, if reports speak truly, even now, but for the insane violence of Ledru Rollin, the representatives of the people would have pronounced unequivocal condemnation on the misdeeds of an ill-assorted government.

On the whole, we have a strong persuasion that out of this temporary evil will come permanent good. We are disposed to think that even the Romans themselves will not sustain from this outrageous intervention any lasting disadvantage; that it will redound only to the disgrace of those parties in France, whose conventional influence has been a curse to the Republic; and that it will impress upon the minds of all a lesson of caution in the use of overwhelming might, which may prove infinitely serviceable to the future progress of humanity. The taste of the French people for military glory will be disgusted, whether by their triumph or their defeat; and, possibly, when Rome is taken, the political class who have been most forward to achieve its downfall, will be consigned with detestation to an obscurity from which it would have been well had they never emerged.

BRINGING CLEMENCY INTO CONTEMPT.

SMITH O'BRIEN, and his fellow-convicts, have thrust themselves before the eye of the public once more—previously to being finally consigned to perpetual ignominy. Government—influenced, we suppose, by the prevalence in Irish circles of doubts as to the constitutional power of the Queen to mitigate, into transportation for life, the punishment of death awarded by law to high treason—have introduced the Irish Transportation for Treason Bill, to set all scruples on this head at rest. On Monday night, after a short conversation in the House of Commons, Mr. Napier presented a petition from the convicted rebels, setting forth, that as the sentence passed upon them was commuted, there was no power to transport them; and that, therefore, they should be set at liberty, and praying to be heard by counsel at the bar of the House. Thus far we can urge no objection. Men condemned to so terrible a reverse as that which awaits Smith O'Brien and his fellow-culprits, are likely enough to avail themselves of any and every pretext within their reach for putting aside, if possible, the strong arm of law. But we cannot allow to pass unnoticed the arguments, if so they can be called, put forward by Smith O'Brien's

friends in support of that petition. To address the Crown in the first instance to spare life, and, when life has been spared, to talk of meeting the indulgence with "a prompt and indignant refusal," is strangely Irish. The honourable member for Youghal, however, exceeded even this extravagance. He is reported to have given utterance to the following sentences, amongst many others:—

"It was idle to contend that Mr. O'Brien, in demanding that the sentence of death should be carried into effect rather than that he should be compelled to drag on existence under circumstances so revolting, had displayed no sincerity of purpose, but had merely yielded to a blind and unreasonable extravagance. There was no man of honour and high feeling in that House who, were he in the same unfortunate position, would not adopt precisely the same course. It was an indecent violation of every principle of justice and fair play, and a proceeding utterly abhorrent to the spirit of the English constitution, that this attempt should be made to victimize Mr. O'Brien by an act of *ex post facto* legislation."

Transportation will no doubt prove a heavy punishment to a man of Smith O'Brien's cultivation, habits, and character—a punishment, in some respects, more likely to be dreaded than death itself. But to talk of the commutation of his sentence, granted in deference to the humane spirit of the age, as "an indecent violation of every principle of justice," is simply ridiculous. O'Brien was a gentleman in rank and breeding—but ought he not to have considered this when he plunged into crime? Norfolk Island may be, and is, "the gehenna of the South Seas"—but it is not perhaps such a hell as the teachings of Mitchell and the follies of O'Brien would have made of Ireland. There is a sympathy which all men ought to encourage—and there is a sickly sentimentalism which all men ought to eschew. Mr. Roebuck put the case forcibly when he contrasted the utter indifference with which most men witnessed the transportation of Cuffey, and the high tone of commiseration adopted in reference to the Irish conspirators. And yet Cuffey's guilt was as nothing compared with O'Brien's. We are sorry to observe a disposition in any quarter to demand the exercise of clemency to *gentlemen* as due to their station—and if anything is likely to prolong the practice of death-punishments for treason, it will be this attempt of Mr. Smith O'Brien's friends to cast contempt upon grace.

THE NEW PROTECTIONIST LEADER.—Mr. Disraeli is at length the accepted leader of the Protectionists—that is to say, in the House of Commons. He is no longer a mere triumvir, holding the office in commission with Mr. Herries and the Marquis of Granby. At a full meeting of the Protectionist members of both houses, held the other day at Lord Stanley's, he was formally recognised. When the members had all arrived, he and Lord Stanley appeared at a side door, and harangued them. After which, on Mr. Disraeli's retiring, a double line was formed, and the deepest obeisance was made to him as he passed into the square. Important resolutions were come to at the meeting. Another dash is yet to be made against the Government before the close of the session. Of this, Mr. Disraeli's notice of motion for a committee of the whole House to take into consideration the state of the nation is the first indication. What a spectacle! A great party thus led by the greatest political charlatan in the country. He will play them a trick yet. His doing so is merely a question of time.—*Manchester Examiner*.

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTRATION, 1849.—The following are the needful points to be now attended to:—*County Voters*.—All persons having qualifications for counties, if not already correctly registered, must give notice to the overseers of the township in which their property is situated, between the 20th of the present month (June), and not later than the 20th of July (next month). Should the property be in a distant township, the notice can be sent through the post, the postage being first paid, and they will be then forwarded to the overseers by the post-office. In all these cases we advise parties sending notices to have duplicates, and get from the post-office one of them stamped with the post-mark to keep, and should the notice not reach the overseers, or fail to be published, the production of the duplicate would secure the name being entered, notwithstanding the failure of the publication. *Borough Voters* must take care, on or before the 20th of July (next month), to pay all the poor-rates and assessed taxes due from them previously to the 5th day of January last. Unless these rates and taxes be paid, their names will not be returned by the overseers, nor can they satisfy the law so as to make a successful claim. We would also point out to the £10 electors who have changed their premises since the 30th of July, 1848, to inform the overseers of such change, in order to enable them to insert all the premises in the lists published by them on the 31st of July. This precaution, if attended to, will save much time to the electors themselves, and prevent the annoyance and trouble of attending before the revising barristers to prove their votes; or, should they be objected to, be a means of more easily proving their votes. It would also very materially aid the overseers in making correct lists, and prevent many names being omitted which would otherwise occur.

THE WATERLOO BANQUET.—On Monday evening, the Duke of Wellington gave the usual banquet to the officers who were present at the battle, and participated in the honours of the victory on the 18th of June, 1816.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE INCOME-TAX.

(From the Times).

The returns relative to the Income and Property Tax, just printed by order of the House of Commons, disclose a curious state of facts. Coupling these returns with our actual knowledge of the condition of professional men and tradesmen throughout the kingdom, we here have evidence of a very gross system of concealment, and what, in the present condition of the law, must needs be styled fraud. In the report for 1841 of the Census Commissioners there is a table of the occupations of the population of Great Britain, which shows that at the time of the taking of the census the following were the numbers of the persons engaged in the three learned professions:—Clerical, 23,406; legal, 17,840; medical, 20,585. In other pursuits requiring education there were of persons under twenty-one years of age, 94,360; and above that age, 13,324. The numbers of the swarming commercial class we must leave to the imagination of our readers. Now, under the fourth schedule, or head of persons accessible to the income or property tax, it is provided that, "Upon the annual profits or gains arising or accruing to any person residing in Great Britain from any kind of property whatever, whether situate in Great Britain or elsewhere, there shall be charged yearly for every twenty shillings of the said profits or gains the sum of sevenpence; and upon the annual profits or gains arising or accruing to any person residing in Great Britain from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, whether, &c., there shall be charged yearly for every twenty shillings of the amount of such profits or gains the sum of sevenpence." Such are the requisitions of the act, and by this return of Mr. Moffatt's we are enabled to form a judgment either of the pitiable condition to which the professions and trades of this great country are reduced, or of the fraud practised in the returns to the income-tax. It appears that there were earned by all our clergymen, lawyers, physicians, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, surgeons, architects, civil engineers, &c., incomes on the following scale, according to the return for the year ended April 5th, 1848:—

£50,000 a-year, and upwards	Persons.
10,000 and under £50,000	376
5,000 — 10,000	788
4,000 — 5,000	400
3,000 — 4,000	703
2,000 — 3,000	1,483
1,000 — 2,000	5,335
900 — 1,000	875
800 — 900	1,713
700 — 800	2,124
600 — 700	3,043
500 — 600	5,382
400 — 500	7,394
300 — 400	15,043
200 — 300	29,909
150 — 200	38,825
Under £150	34,370

Now, upon the very highest figures in the return little observation need be made. We will not discuss the case of the 788 British subjects who enjoy annually from their exertions in professions or trades sums varying from £5,000 to £10,000 a-year. This is the category of Divines, with golden stalls, or Attorney-Generals, or of Brodies, or Lococks, and of the partners in the great banks and commercial firms. We will take a far more moderate instance, that of the persons whose incomes fluctuate between £3,000 and £4,000 per annum. To how many struggling men with lofty aspirations, to how many anxious merchants and hardworking tradesmen, should it not bring comfort to be made aware of the paucity of those who have succeeded in attaining the glittering prize? There are but 703 persons who have accomplished the task. Oxford, Lincoln's-inn, and Bartholomew's, not to mention the Stock Exchange, and Mincing-lane, can do no more. There are—if we believe the return—but 1,500 persons, situated as are the majority of the most highly educated and industrious classes of England, who realize an income varying from £2,000 to £3,000 a year. There are little more than 5,000 who are gaining beyond £1,000 to £2,000 per annum. The number 875 represents the total of bankers, merchants, lawyers, divines, doctors, who have succeeded in attaining the mediocre independence of £1,000 a year, after lives spent in commercial or professional exertion. But, leaving out of the question all the higher classes, and referring the four first gradations of the return to a single category, will it be believed that there are not to be found in England more than 118,047 professional men, merchants, tradesmen, &c., whose income fluctuates between zero and £400 a year? Consider what London is, and Manchester, and Liverpool, and the county towns, and Brighton, and Cheltenham, and Bath—think of the *Post Office Directory*—the form in which it is printed—the number of pages it contains—and that each line in it indicates the struggles of an active and energetic man, educated as is the fashion of the middling classes in England—and that this book refers to the metropolis alone—and then say that there are not 120,000 persons in England who are in the position we have described.

THE JEWS' DISABILITIES BILL.—Alluding to the probability of this bill being thrown out by the Lords, the *Spectator* says:—"We must prepare them and the citizens of London for what will ensue should they succeed. Immediately after the bill is thrown out, it is, we understand, the intention of Baron Rothschild to present himself to the House of Commons. The customary oath will be tendered to him, which he will refuse to take; and then, rejected by the House of Commons according to the law, he will withdraw. He will then accept the Chiltern Han-

drede, and again appeal to the suffrages of the citizens of London. Persecuted on account of his faith, standing up as the champion of his co-religionists, and uniting in his own person all the qualities that can render a representative acceptable to the citizens of London, being an acute man of business and a person of great wealth and generosity, there can be no doubt, even if he should encounter any opposition, that he will be returned by a triumphant majority. The citizens of London will not allow him and themselves to be trampled on, and will resent the insult offered to themselves in his person. He will be sent again to the House of Commons by an overwhelming majority, if not unanimously; and then will the House of Lords be brought into collision with the citizens of London, with the House of Commons, and with the majority of the nation. Are they prepared for such a consequence? The citizens of London are prepared to re-elect Mr. Rothschild whenever he resigns, and prepared to sustain their own choice. Have those who now threaten to reject the bill counted the probable cost of indulging such an unnecessary freak as opposing a measure supported by the majority of the House of Commons and asked for by the metropolis as an act of justice, and recommended by all Christian principle?"

SUCCESSFUL SWINDLING.—As Mr. Nehemiah Ward, timber-merchant, Wakefield, was standing near his premises in the Market-street, on the 13th inst., he was spoken to by a well-dressed individual, who told Mr. Ward that in a short period he should require some timber of the same quality as he purchased last season, and also remarked that he had been engaged buying cattle in the fair. Mr. Ward's attention was then called to a pony which was for sale, for which the man stated he had offered £25, but the vendor, owing to his having affronted him, refused to dispose of the animal to him. He expressed great anxiety to purchase the pony, as it was very like one already in his possession, and begged Mr. Ward, as a personal favour, to procure it for him. Accompanied by Mr. Ward, he proceeded to the spot where stood the supposed jockey and his pony. Having again bid his former offer of £25, the pretended dealer peremptorily refused it from him, thus confirming his assertions to Mr. Ward. Our fellow-townsmen then said he would buy the pony, to which the owner at once consented, and the trio adjourned to the Great Bull Inn, to settle for the animal, and also to "wet their whistles." While partaking of the heavy wet, the intended "purchaser of timber" paid the amount in gold into the hands of Mr. Ward. On observing this the vendor at once refused to receive the cash—his conscience wouldn't allow him—as it was the property of him to whom he refused to dispose of the pony. Mr. Ward gave back the sovereigns, and went to his residence to procure the same amount, accompanied by the supposed dealer, to whom he paid the money, and feeling anxious to secure a purchaser of wood, he set off again to the public-house to join his friend, and receive his money, but no timber buyer, real or pretended, "met his astonished gaze," and he found himself the possessor of a "roarer," worth as many shillings as he had paid pounds. We should have thought the repeated exposures made of such sharpers would have prevented a recurrence of their tricks.—*Leeds Mercury*.

SHIPWRECKS.—**FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE!**—The "Maria," from Limerick, an old vessel, manned by a crew of ten hands, with 111 passengers, when within fifty miles of St. Paul's, on the 10th of May, ran into an iceberg with terrific force. The whole of her bows were stove in, and the next moment the sea was rushing into the hole with the violence almost of a cataract. A piercing shriek was heard from below, but it was only of a few moments' duration, as the ship went down almost immediately. About twenty of the passengers managed to reach the deck just before she went down, some of whom jumped on to the ice, while others clung to the floating spars. Nine only, however, could be preserved—six men, two women, and a boy, who had got on to the ice. Nothing was seen of the master or the rest of the crew; they all perished with the remainder of the passengers. Out of 121 souls on board, only twelve were saved.—Another emigrant ship, the "Hannah," foundered near the same bearing. The master and a portion of the crew left the ship when she was foundering with the 200 passengers, many of whom were subsequently rescued, having been picked up four days after the melancholy event, and had been landed at Quebec.—*Quebec paper*.

MR. BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF THE VALLEY AND CITY OF KASHMIR.—This panorama (which was opened on Saturday) is another successful effort to win the favours of the public. The fresh blush of the distant mountain, the sunny undulations of the valley, and the thickly-inhabited city, form a light, cheerful picture, of which the minutest details show the careful and conscientious study of the original sketches of M. Vigne, which have been thus pleasantly furnished up. Mr. Burford explains that the present is not a *tempera* painting, but a *bona fide* oil picture. This was scarcely necessary, as the former has the firescreen stamp always marked on it; whereas this really ranks as a work of art. The interest of the picture is increased by the introduction of illustrious personages, elephants with their gorgeous trappings, and Sikh accoutrements. None of the appendages of eastern poetry have been omitted. In fact, a very pleasant hour may be spent in the valley of Kashmir by taking the overland journey to Leicester-square.

FINANCIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

FINSBURY MEETING.

ABOLITION OF PROPERTY QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERS.

On Monday evening, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Finsbury was held in Sadler's Wells Theatre, for the purpose of giving publicity to the principles and objects of the Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, and adopting resolutions of co-operation with that body. The theatre was crowded to an inconvenient degree in every part, and there was a goodly array of ladies in the boxes. Amongst those present we observed Sir F. Knowles, Bart., J. Matson, Esq., W. J. Hall, Esq., R. Russell, Esq., J. R. Taylor, Esq., W. H. Jackson, Esq., J. H. Brown, Esq., G. W. Cropley, Esq., G. Shillbeer, Esq., Rev. W. Owen, T. G. Foster, Esq., G. Tindal, Esq., H. Bateman, Esq., &c.

Sir J. WALMSLEY, accompanied by several influential members of the council of the association, entered the meeting soon after seven o'clock, and having taken the chair amid loud applause, proceeded to address the meeting. He said, our meeting is convened for the purpose of giving extensive publicity to the objects of the Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, and to promote a reform of the representative system. Our first object is to confer the right of being registered as an elector upon every man of full age, not subject to any legal disability, who shall have occupied a tenement, or part of a tenement, for twelve months, and who is rated, or claims to be rated, to the relief of the poor. Our next object is vote by ballot—then comes a limitation of the duration of Parliament to three years, and an equalization of our electoral districts. You must add to these points one, which it was an error not to have included in our objects before, and it is with great pleasure that I announce to you that a very few days since the Council determined to seek for the abolition of the property qualification for members of Parliament [loud cheering]. I regret that severe indisposition prevents the attendance of both your members; and I am sure that their regret is as sincere as ours, for I believe there are not two more consistent, honest, and firm reformers in the House of Commons [hear, hear]. I may say further, that they reflect much credit on the choice of the constituency by which they were sent into the House [hear, hear]. I have letters from both of them, which I shall proceed to read to you. The letter from Mr. Duncombe is as follows:—

5, Palace Chambers, St. James's, June 14.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., and to express to you the satisfaction I entertain on hearing that it is the intention of the Metropolitan Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, to hold a public meeting in the borough of Finsbury on Monday next, feeling convinced that in no quarter of the metropolis will "reform principles" receive a readier or more cordial support than in that district. My only regret is, that my health is not yet sufficiently restored to enable me to be with you on the occasion, my medical advisers having strictly forbidden my taking any part at present in any public meeting. You will oblige me, therefore, by conveying to the council, as well as to the meeting, my deep disappointment at the unavoidable cause of my absence. In the meantime I beg to enclose my humble contribution of ten guineas, in aid of the funds of the association, and to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE.

E. M. Whitty, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. Wakley writes as follows:—

Harefield Park, June 16th.

Dear Sir,—I deeply regret that it will not be in my power to attend the meeting on Monday. I need not say to you, that I most heartily concur in the objects of it. I do not think that financial reform in the government of the country is a little question, or an unimportant subject, as has been stated; but, on the contrary, I consider it to be a great question, and one which is intimately connected with the happiness of the people, and the integrity of any and every administration.

In consequence of a most severe indisposition, I have been confined to my residence here since the end of February; but I hope, should my health be restored, to make up, by working "double time," for any loss my kind and generous constituents may have sustained, owing to my not having been enabled to attend the House of Commons during the present session.

I am, my dear Sir, yours faithfully,

T. WAKLEY.

I have also received letters from Messrs. W. J. Fox, M.P., and C. Lushington, M.P., Mr. Miall, Dr. Price, and the Rev. T. E. Thoresby [cheers]. These letters, you will be of opinion with me, show that those who have heretofore taken an interest in the progress of reform, continue still to manifest a strong feeling for the advancement of the question [hear]. You (continued the hon. gentleman) in the metropolis do not feel the absence of the ballot so much as we in the country, but there, whether we look at the farmers, driven like sheep to the hustings to record their votes at the bidding of their landlords, or at the mechanics of the towns, we will find the same system pursued in both cases, and undue influence pressing upon both [hear, hear]. The next object in view is the reduction of the sittings of Parliament to three years. Some persons, I am aware, are of opinion that one year affords a sufficient duration for a Parliament; but I believe experience has shown that term is scarcely long enough to enable a legislator to learn his duties perfectly [hear, hear]. The remaining question is one of the utmost importance, and it has reference to an equalization of the electoral districts. You are aware that there are many boroughs containing not 200 electors which return two members to Parliament. There are 80 boroughs, with a constituency

of 300 electors, which return two members each—60 boroughs in which the number of electors is 400, which likewise return two members each, and there are 69 boroughs totally without the control of popular influence, being represented by the land-owners of the district. They may be Whigs—they may be Tories—that is nothing to us—we find fault with the system, and not with the men [hear, hear]. Is it not monstrous that 86 members are returned to Parliament by a smaller number of electors than those who return my hon. friend, George Thompson, for the Tower Hamlets; so that if he had the measure of right to which the population he represented entitled him, he should represent forty-one members [hear]. Some persons have said that it is not fair to take population as the basis; but we answer and say, that if they choose to take property as the basis, the inequality would be found as great. Half the annual value of all the property in England and Wales is represented by nine counties and 161 members, and the other half by 31 boroughs and 310 representatives. Thus it will be found that the one half of the House of Commons is composed of members representing property of the yearly value of £6,200,000, and the other half of members representing property of the annual value of £78,000,000 [hear, hear]. If intelligence is to be taken as the basis, it will be agreed on all hands, that the greatest amount of intelligence is to be found in our great towns; and although the finger of scorn has been pointed at the Manchester men as narrow-minded, and incapable of any grasp of mind, I assert their superiority to the little statesmen ruling by a majority which is here to-day and gone to-morrow, and is little more than a refuge for the destitute [cheers and laughter]. Why, M. Guizot, who ruled by a majority, was on one night at the summit of power in Paris, and on the next a powerless refugee in London. Where, too, is Metternich, the man who boasted the possession of a master mind, and ruled the nation confided to his care with the iron hand of despotism? You all know that he is driven from his country, deposed from power, and is now despised by those on whom he so lately trampled. These are the men who are put in competition with those who stand forward and boldly declaim against corruption [hear]. Much might be said of the Manchester school. I belong not to that school; but I am well acquainted with it, and I honour it sincerely, as being the best adapted to serve the interests of the country. What has it done for us? It has removed from the people of England the most iniquitous law that was ever imposed upon them. After referring to the threat of the Protectionists to hold a great meeting, with a view to the re-enactment of the corn-laws, and declaring that the people would rise as one man were that to be effected, the speaker proceeded to show the necessity for continued agitation. He said: The great reforms which have been established in this country never would have been brought about, except through the medium of agitation—that agitation at which the finger of scorn had been pointed. By what means had the Corporation and Test Act, the Catholic Emancipation Bill, the Reform Bill, the act for the abolition of slavery, by what means had these reforms been carried? And though last, not least, what had carried the repeal of that abominable law which had brought the country to the verge of starvation—the corn-law? Why agitation [cheers]. Agitation had become the very food of the people. Even prime ministers could encourage it when it suited them [cheers and laughter]. The time will come when they will wish you to agitate for extension of the suffrage; but we will anticipate that wish. We are all shopkeepers, as Napoleon Buonaparte is said to have called us, and we rejoice in the name [cheers]. It is for that reason that this great movement has now commenced, and I feel assured that our principles will soon be advocated by so large a body of men that there will no longer be any occasion to agitate. It has been complained by some that we do not go far enough, and by others that we go too far [cries of "No, no"]. You say "No, no," but I say Yes, yes. I acknowledge that the majority say we don't go far enough. As regards the extension of the suffrage, I shall be with you when the time comes; and upon that point I would make one remark. The census for the year 1841, which is the last that was taken, shows 4,700,000 adults of twenty years of age and upwards, upon the register. At the same period we had 3,700,000 houses; and I mention this fact particularly to those of my friends who are anxious to go a little further than we propose. Those who differ from us, differ rather in name than in reality, and my object in saying thus much is to induce the middle and productive classes to unite in one body for the purpose of carrying out this great question. If we do this, we may safely calculate upon the accomplishment of our end [hear]. Our motto is peace and unanimity—kindness and good-will to all. We ask nothing for ourselves which we would deny to others. We follow the Manchester school [cheers]—and if we could persuade our fellow-reformers (the Chartist), who seek the franchise, to believe that we are really honest in our professions—if we could convince them that we can carry our measures, and will carry them, if we have their support, and that we cannot without it—if I could induce them to join heart and hand with us in advancing this great movement, I would promise them that we will never forsake them until we have obtained a full, and fair, and free representation of the people in Parliament [hear, hear]. But, in order to obtain this, they must make sacrifices for a time; they must be satisfied to go with those who do not wish to go the whole of the way.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon the Member for the Tower Hamlets to move the first resolution.

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, M.P., said, I come

amongst you to state my deliberate conviction, founded upon the experience of two Parliamentary sessions, that no radical, or even large reforms in the financial, ecclesiastical, or colonial system of this country, can be expected, without a previous change in the representative system [cheers].

The question now for you to consider is, whether, in seeking further changes, and the removal of existing grievances, you will adopt the old method, and resort to an expensive, protracted, and exhausting system of agitation, to effect a partial reform, or whether you will lay the axe at the root of the tree, and direct your energies to the re-constitution of the House of Commons, to the carrying of such a measure of real *bona fide* Parliamentary reform as will render all other reforms comparatively easy, inexpensive, practicable, and speedy of attainment. I hesitate not to say, I infinitely prefer the latter course of proceeding. Reject it, and you may have a twenty years' agitation on one subject, a fifteen years' agitation on a second, and a ten years' agitation on a third. Some one question will take the lead and throw the others into the back ground for an indefinite period. It will often be a struggle of purse rather than principle; of the pecuniary means of the parties more immediately interested than of the real and sterling merits of the question; and those will triumph who can print the largest number of tracts, employ the most lecturers, take the theatres of the metropolis, and enlist the public press on their side. I know that, should the middle classes refuse a coalition with the working and unfranchised classes, they have still the power to advance the cause of reform; but it is a power they can exercise only by the process I have described. But take Parliamentary reform as your first object, and you adopt the wisest and most potent means to the attainment of all your other legitimate and constitutional ends [hear, hear]. The number of the qualified electors of the three kingdoms is a standing and notorious insult to the common sense, the virtue, the patriotism, the loyalty, and the religion, of the people of this Christian country [loud cheers]. Were a foreigner to stand up and say that throughout England, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland, out of twenty-eight millions of inhabitants, only 800,000 could be trusted to have a voice in the election of representatives to the Commons House of Parliament, there is scarcely an old-fashioned Tory in existence who would not resent such an assertion as a gross libel upon the population of his native land [hear, hear]. Let us unite to get rid of so unenviable and disgraceful a distinction amongst the reformed and self-reforming nations of Europe—Russia only excepted [cheers]. In looking forward to future events, I confess I gather but small comfort from the assurance given by the Minister that we have so many troops of the line, and so many pensioners who may be called out at short notice [laughter], and so many armed and mounted constabulary, and so many militia and yeomanry, and so many provincial and metropolitan police; and in store, if needed, to be used against the children of this land, the telling arguments of 65,000,000 of ball-cartridges, and 170,000 barrels of gunpowder, and 50,000 pieces of cannon, and 1,200,000 sand-bags [loud laughter]—for, gentlemen, do not be led away by the assurance that these things are only prepared for the possible contingency of an invasion, or to be used on foreign service [loud cheers]. You have but to revert to the 10th of April, 1848, to ascertain the fact that these are seriously intended for the working and disfranchised classes of her Majesty's subjects, if they should ever dare to menace by open force—I will not say our beloved Queen upon the throne—but the comfort and security of those who call themselves her advisers [hear, hear]. I for one do not choose that the peace of this kingdom should be guaranteed by any such means. Let them keep their powder dry, and pile up their cannon balls, count over their ball cartridges, and multiply their sand-bags, and go on casting those broad-mouthed blowing pieces of ordnance that never yet uttered an argument which a tiger might not have uttered [cheers and laughter]. We will meet them, and fight them, and beat them—and gain a bloodless victory, with weapons which never made a widow or an orphan [loud applause]. We go then, first and foremost, for parliamentary reform; and we are here for the purpose of enlisting recruits who are willing to enter our ranks in this cause.

After expressing his approbation of the course pursued by the Society in discussing the question of State abuses in connexion with the extension of the franchise, he proceeded:—

When the votes of Parliament shall be analyzed, it will found that our taxes are levied, and when raised are expended, by men who have a direct or very near interest in first putting the burthen upon the shoulders of the working and middle classes, and then in keeping up the extravagances of the State, that they may share in the distribution of the good things connected with that system of extravagance. It will be found, also, that these men do not really represent the large constituencies of the country, but those small manageable and venal boroughs, which are either the property of particular persons, or may be influenced by the bribes which such men are not reluctant to offer and to pay, in order that they may afterwards put their hand into the national purse. The hon. gentleman concluded, amid loud cheers, by moving the following resolution:—

That the absence of a really representative House of Commons, the preponderance of class legislation, the unequal pressure of taxation, the general extravagance of the public expenditure, and the consequences of these evils engendering discontent, and threatening disorders fatal to the political and to the social prosperity of this empire, render the combination of the middle and working classes, for the attainment of the reform advocated by the Metropolitan Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, a matter of momentous importance to the State.

Mr. Z. T. PURDAY seconded the resolution.

A working carpenter, named CARTER, here attempted to speak, but his preliminary observations being neither pertinent nor coherent, he was not permitted to proceed.

The CHAIRMAN, in calling upon Mr. Tindall Atkinson to support the resolution, said, that he was a gentleman who had rendered most efficient service to the association. They had worked together in another cause; and he had found him then, as now, an active, zealous, and energetic associate.

Mr. ATKINSON having given a lucid exposition of the objects of the association, and of its origin, warned the audience of the direful consequences to the people of changes effected by mere physical

force, and paid a high eulogium to that moral power whose triumphs left no disastrous remembrances of terrorism and outrage, over which liberty mourned in bitterness, but which pursued its onward course in all the conscious dignity of right and majesty of resistless power.

Mr. REYNOLDS also spoke in support of the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Dr. EPPS moved the second resolution, which was as follows:—

That as one of the most powerful means for the peaceful accomplishment of the great objects now sought to be effected, the Metropolitan and Home Counties Freehold Land Society, established in connexion with the association, adapted as it is to the varied positions and circumstances of all classes of the people, is calculated to work great results upon the representation of the counties over which its operations will extend, and that this meeting strongly recommends every Reformer, whatever his means may be, to avail himself of the great advantage which this society offers.

Messrs. CLARKE, TOWNSEND, and M'GRATH (who announced themselves as Chartists) supported the resolution with great cordiality.

The resolution was then adopted unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in announcing the close of the proceedings, advised all present who had the means to become members of the association, and to join the Land Society scheme. 700 shares had been taken already; but they would not be satisfied until half a million of shares were taken, and branch societies spread all over the country.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was then proposed and carried by acclamation.

BEDFORD.—On Thursday and Friday last, Henry Vincent addressed two enthusiastic meetings in this town, "On the Continental Revolutions," and on "Financial and Parliamentary Reform." There are a few earnest spirits here, and a Reform association has already been formed. As the Reform agitation increases, Bedford, under right direction, will struggle to assist it. The Tory party is in confusion—the Whig party anything but popular. Mr. Vincent strongly urged the electors not to be cheated at the time of an election; but to vote for their principles in spite of all opposition.

A meeting of the Edinburgh Financial Reform Association was held on Thursday evening, in the Merchants' Hall, Hunter-square, to receive the report of the proceedings of the committee of management during the last few months, and to hear an address from Mr. Prentice, of Manchester. W. Chambers, Esq., of Glenormiston, President of the Association, occupied the chair.

FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—Two hundred and eighty-four members have already enrolled themselves as members of this new society; they are nearly all working-men. The friends at Halifax, stimulated by our example, are taking steps to form a land-society in their town, and the example will spread till every large town in the kingdom possesses one.—Bradford Observer.

FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—Every step of this society is an indication of ultimate success. Fifty-one new members subscribing for eighty-seven new shares was the glorious result of last Thursday's subscription day. The secretary assures us that the business transacted on that day was far more than on any previous one. The rooms were literally crowded, and before dinner-time nearly £200 were received. Who can doubt of triumph with these facts before them? The unfranchised men of Birmingham will not remain satisfied without being soon enrolled; and as Lord John Russell has stated that the people require no further reform, it is the duty of all reformers to immediately join a Freehold Land Society, and thereby give a practical contradiction to his lordship's statement. It is no use petitioning the House of Commons for reform—join a society and obtain a freehold and a vote.—Birmingham Mercury.

THE COUNTY FREEHOLD MOVEMENT.—Among other cheering accounts of the progress which the new movement for obtaining the county franchise has already made, we learn that flourishing societies have been established in the principal towns of South Durham, and that the most active members of these societies are working men who had been previously converted to teetotalism. This is a very significant fact, and one which augurs well for the success of the freehold movement. If the tens of thousands who have exercised so much self-control as to conquer a debasing and expensive habit, would earnestly take up the suffrage question, they could reform the House of Commons, within the next two years, by merely putting forth their strength through the county freeholds.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—Arrangements have been made for forwarding between this country and Hamburg, in the closed mails transmitted daily (Sundays excepted), by way of Belgium and Prussia, newspapers, prices current, and commercial lists, when such publications are specially addressed to be sent by that route. Newspapers and stamped prices current and commercial lists, forwarded in these closed mails, will not be liable to any charge in this country, on despatch; but those unstamped prices current and commercial lists which are allowed to circulate in the United Kingdom, will be chargeable with a postage of one penny each, payable in advance when addressed to Hamburg, and payable on delivery when brought from Hamburg.

The Postmaster-General has given notice that Post-office clerks passing through the Insolvent Court will be discharged, but he reserves the power of re-instating any clerk who has become insolvent through sheer misfortune, or from the treachery of others.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

On Thursday, the second reading of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill was fixed for the 26th inst.

THE CASE OF MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.

Lord CAMPBELL said that W. S. O'Brien had been convicted of high treason, and that his sentence had been commuted to transportation for life; but an objection had been raised on the part of O'Brien, that the Crown had no right to exercise the prerogative of mercy; he admitted that his life had been forfeited, but he said the Crown had no right to enforce the condition of transportation upon him, and that he rejected it. The dignified and humane course no doubt would be, to remove the doubts which had existed as to the power of the Crown thus to exercise the prerogative of mercy in cases of high treason in Ireland. He had looked into the acts of Parliament, and had come to the conclusion that, upon a conditional pardon passing the great seal, a mitigation of the sentence might be carried into effect; but, as doubts had been expressed on the subject, he now proposed a declaratory bill for their removal, to be passed with all possible despatch.

Lord BROUGHAM and Lord DEVON concurred; and after a remark from Lord DENMAN to the effect, that the Queen had the power of commuting the punishment of death to transportation in this country, and that if that power did not extend to Ireland the present bill would remedy it, the bill was read a first time.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Earl STANHOPE would ask the noble Marquis if it was the intention of Ministers to retrace their steps in their free-trade policy? On the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, who seemed to have some difficulty in restraining his laughter, replying in the negative, the noble Earl presented several petitions complaining of the distress caused by free-trade, and warned the House of the evils it would still cause, saying in conclusion: He was aware that this warning would be unheeded, but he had endeavoured to discharge his duty in bringing the subject before the House. He might exclaim, in the words of one of the most eminent persons of the present age, when addressing some members of the aristocracy, "You will not believe yourselves in danger till your castles are falling around you."

PROTECTION OF WOMEN BILL.

The Bishop of OXFORD having moved the third reading of this bill, Lord CAMPBELL expressed his regret that he could not support the measure, but many of its clauses would prove inoperative, and less calculated to check the evils of seduction than was the common law as it now existed.

The Bishops of NEWBURY and OXFORD supported the bill, and the House divided:—

For the third reading	23
Against it	19
Majority	4

The bill was then read a third time and passed, and the House adjourned.

COUNTY RATES AND EXPENDITURE BILL.

Mr. HUME moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which was to place county expenditure upon a better footing, and to subject it to a control somewhat similar to that under which borough expenditure was now placed.

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved as an amendment, that the whole subject of county expenditure be referred to a select committee.

A long and desultory discussion ensued, which occupied the greater portion of the sitting, after which the House divided, and the numbers were, the question being that the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question—ayes, 96; noes, 154; majority, 58.

The effect of this discussion was, that the amendment became the main question.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON moved an amendment to it, to the effect that the inquiry of the proposed select committee should embrace some mode whereby the control of the rate-payers over county expenditure might be made more effectual.

After some discussion, the gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place; an adjournment of the debate was moved, in order that the amendment, as proposed to be amended by Mr. Gibson, should be printed; and on a division there were—

For adjournment	83
Against it	131

Majority 48

Lord BROOKS moved that the House do adjourn; and the discussion on the motion continued until six o'clock, when the House rose as a matter of course.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.

On Thursday, Lord J. RUSSELL stated (in reply to Mr. Disraeli) that he had no answer to make as to the Government's intentions concerning the progress of several bills further than that it was not intended this session to proceed with the Bill for Opening the new Irish Colleges, the Qualification of Voters and the Polling Places (Ireland) Bill, and the Lunatic (Scotland) Bill.

THE FRENCH AT ROME.

Lord PALMERSTON reiterated in unqualified terms his statement that the British Government had in no way participated in the intervention of other powers in the affairs of Rome [hear, hear].

The Lords' amendments to the Navigation Bill were considered, and agreed to after a short discussion.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

On the motion for the consideration of the postponed resolution of supply respecting the vote for colonial services,

Mr. GLADSTONE proceeded in a speech of great length to call the attention of the House to the affairs of Canada, more particularly in relation to the Rebellion Losses Bill, expressing his earnest hope that all parties would act in concert on this question, as nothing would be more fatal to the interests of the empire than that disunion should prevail at so important a crisis. Mr. Gladstone's appeal was addressed to Lord J. Russell, with a view to eliciting his opinions, but he did not conclude with any motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied in a speech of historical details in connexion with the subject referred to, condemned the speech of Mr. Gladstone as calculated to increase and foster the disunion existing between the two parties in Canada, and concluded by expressing his opinion that the Rebellion Losses Bill should be carried out in the spirit declared by Lord Elgin, and by one of his chief advisers, being anxious that Lord Elgin should be allowed the full liberty to act according to his own views of what was necessary and advantageous to Canada. He felt he should be weakening the authority of this country and of the Imperial Parliament over Canada, and impairing the honour of the Crown, if he were, by any distrust, by any direct mark of want of confidence, or by half-expressed suspicion, which was still worse, to deprive Lord Elgin of that support to which he considered himself fairly entitled. Mr. Gladstone must take his own course, but he should think it necessary, by a more formal motion, to test who those were in that House who thought this was a case in which, if they abided by responsible government, they would feel bound to allow the act of Canadian legislature to come into operation, and those who would fetter and restrain the liberty of the province by dis-allowing an act to which, whatever the criticism made on it, there was no valid and sound objection.

On Friday, the Earl of HARROWBY presented a great number of petitions, praying for an alteration in the laws for regulating the sale of beer.

TRANSPORTATION FOR TREASON (IRELAND) BILL.

Lord CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the declaratory bill respecting the commutation of the punishment of death to transportation in cases of high treason.

The motion having been agreed to, the bill was read a second time.

Lord CAMPBELL then moved the suspension of the standing orders; which having been likewise agreed to, the committee was negatived, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

CONSOLIDATION OF BANKRUPTCY LAWS BILL.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition, signed by eighty seven attorneys, members of the Manchester Law Association, in favour of the Consolidation of Bankruptcy Laws Bill. His lordship also stated that he would, on Tuesday next, submit a resolution to the House on the subject of the Canadian Rebellion Losses Bill.

FRANCE AND ROME.

The Earl of ABERDEEN was anxious to learn whether the Government intended producing the correspondence which had passed between France and England respecting the extraordinary expedition to Rome of 30,000 soldiers of the French Republic. It would be for the Government to explain the circumstance, either through themselves or with the documents they had received from the French Government. There must be some justification for the expedition, and it was but reasonable to expect that the House should be satisfied on the point without delay [hear].

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE saw no reason for withholding the subject of the documents that had been received by the Government, and hoped to be able to place them before the House on Monday. His lordship added, at the same time, "I must warn your lordships not to expect these documents to be complete—not to expect that what will be laid before the House at the present time is all that has passed between the two Governments on this subject, as, in the existing state of things in France, it would be unwise, if not an act of injustice towards the French Government, to lay all the documents on the table in a perfect state" [hear, hear].

Lord BROUGHAM, in the course of some observations on the policy which had dictated French interference, said, the object of the expedition, it appeared to him, was to put down the rule of M. Mazzini, than which nothing was more likely to be consolidated into Government. It is possible, however, that the French Government could justify and explain their case, and the sooner it was done the better it would be for themselves [hear, hear]. Austria, Naples, and Spain had been referred to by the noble marquis, but he must be allowed to say that they stood in a different situation to France, and at present hardly any explanation could be required of them [hear].

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY agreed with what had fallen from the noble lord, yet, at the present moment, under the peculiar circumstances in which France was placed, he did think it would have been much more politic to have refrained from bringing forward questions which were calculated to influence the public feeling of France [hear, hear]. Hitherto they had studiously refrained from discussing matters affecting the two countries, and they had done so from a conviction that the peace of Europe depended in a great measure upon the good under-

standing between the two nations [hear]. For the last few weeks the Government could hardly be said to have been in its place, there had been such rapid changes going on, arising out of the gathering of a new Assembly; and yet in their lordships' House questions had been put to the noble marquis which the President of the French Republic himself would find a difficulty in answering. He confessed he did not think the French Government itself could precisely say what was or 'what would be the intentions of France with respect to the expedition now going on [hear, hear, and a laugh]. The original cause of the expedition they had yet to learn; it was not yet before the country or the world, and all her Majesty's Government could do at this moment was to give an opinion upon the origin of the expedition. Within the last few hours they had hardly known in what state the Government of France was. Had it not been for the firmness and loyalty of the army, and the prudence and wisdom shown at this critical moment by the rulers of France, the capital might again have been reduced to a state of anarchy [hear, hear]. The questions then, in his opinion, were somewhat premature, and he confessed he should have been better pleased if their lordships had refrained from giving expression to a difference of opinion which might influence the feeling of the French people, or interfere with the future decisions of the head of the Republic [hear, hear].

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said, since this discussion had arisen he had received papers from the Foreign Office, which he laid on the table.

After a speech from Lord ELLENBOROUGH and a reply from Lord LANSDOWNE, the subject dropped, and the House adjourned.

CANADIAN LOSSES BILL.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Herries' motion respecting the Canadian Losses Compensation Bill was resumed on Friday by

Sir J. NICHOLL, who contended at considerable length that if the sanction of her Majesty should be given to the bill, Lord Elgin would have no power to prevent any parties whatever from receiving compensation for losses, except those who were convicted of high treason in a court of law, however deeply they might have been implicated in the rebellion. Unless the Government would give some pledge that some guard should be adopted against rebels receiving such compensation, he would vote for the amendment of Mr. Herries.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, by his construction of the act, it did not necessarily follow that compensation should be given to parties engaged in the rebellion. Mr. H. DRUMMOND thought the only safe course to pursue was to leave the whole matter in the hands of Lord Elgin, and Mr. V. SMITH said the House should be very cautious how it interfered with a measure which had received the deliberate sanction of the Canadian legislature.

Mr. HUME cordially supported the course pursued by the Government in its resolve to sustain Lord Elgin.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said the bill was at once an insult to the loyal portion of the Canadian people, and degrading to the Crown of Great Britain.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH said a clear case of necessity should be made out before the imperial government should interfere with the acts of the colonial legislature. No such necessity had been made out by Mr. Herries.

Mr. ANSTAY supported the amendment.

Mr. MACGREGOR condemned such interference as was suggested by the amendment, as a practical violation of the system of responsible government which had been given to the colony; and Mr. ADDENBROOK could support neither the government nor the amendment.

Mr. M. MILNES contended that the Indemnity Bill was simply an act of justice, being the fulfilment of an agreement entered into when a similar measure for Upper Canada passed the United Legislature of both provinces.

The Marquis of GRANBY said the conduct of Mr. Herries stood out in advantageous contrast to that of Mr. Gladstone, who had given such an eloquent picture of the injustice which this bill would inflict upon the loyal portion of the inhabitants of Canada, and who, notwithstanding, declined to submit to the House any motion which might have the effect of shielding them from that injustice.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said, if this amendment were acceded to, and the bill sent back to Canada, he should entertain the gravest fears as to the results.

Mr. BANKES said the bill was nothing less than a bill for the remuneration of traitors and rebels, and he should therefore support the amendment, for that was the principle to which they objected.

Sir E. PEEL said the amendment of Mr. Herries was identical with an amendment moved by the minority in the Canadian legislature, and rejected by the majority, and the object of that amendment, as now before them, was to say that the bill should not become law until the majority should acquiesce in the sentiments of the minority, and bow to their wishes. This was a kind of contest which they should well consider before they entered upon it, more particularly as they would not have upon their side even the whole of the minority whose views they were adopting. The right hon. baronet passed a high eulogium on Lord Elgin, and said it would have given him great pain if he had found himself, by an overwhelming sense of public duty, compelled to vote for an amendment which could not be viewed otherwise than as a censure upon his conduct. Such, however, was not the case; for he thought the noble lord had acted with great firmness, judgment, and impartiality. He thought it was much better to leave the matter to the discretion of Lord Elgin and

the government, rather than enter upon a contest which he foresaw to be inevitable between that House and the Canadian legislature if this bill should be returned unsanctioned by the Crown.

Mr. DISRAELI said the question was whether her Majesty should or should not, under the circumstances, exercise her veto on this bill. He was fully impressed with the importance of allowing the constitution to have its full sway in Canada; but that was by no means inconsistent with the exercise of her Majesty's prerogative, which never can be exercised except for the purpose of controlling the majority.

Mr. S. HERBERT said it was of importance that no hasty assent should be given to the bill, until such explanations should be given as to how far the Act of Parliament of Canada could be made consistent with the view taken by Lord Elgin, with respect to compensation to rebels. He should, under this impression, vote for the amendment.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the real question was if, after having sanctioned a bill similar to this for Upper Canada, they were now to stamp with disallowance the bill for Lower Canada, there being no essential difference between the two cases? The majority of the Canadian assembly had come to a decision which the right hon. gentleman by his amendment called on them to overrule, and to adopt the opinions of the minority. This would be to overturn the constitution which was conferred upon the colony, and would be productive of the most serious consequences. The noble lord concluded by calling on the House to reject the amendment of Mr. Herries.

The House then divided, and the amendment of Mr. Herries was negatived by a majority of 291 to 150.

The remaining business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord PORTMAN brought up the report of the committee on the Landlord and Tenant Bill, recommending that the bill should not be proceeded with further in the present session.

Lord BEAUMONT, in answer to Lord BROUGHAM, replied that the commission on real property had made considerable progress, and he hoped they would soon terminate their labours, and satisfactorily. He hoped that the report would be ready soon after the prorogation of Parliament.

On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, the Leasehold Tenures (Ireland) Bill was read a third time, and passed, after a division, in which the numbers were—For the third reading, 38; against it, 33; majority, 5.

The Passengers Bill was read a second time on the motion of Earl GREY, and the committee fixed for to-morrow.

On the motion of Lord WHARNCLIFFE, it was resolved that a select committee should be appointed to consider the best means of preventing the recurrence of accidents in coal mines.

Lord MONTEAGLE laid on the table the report of the committee on the audit of railway accounts, and said that he hoped to be able in a few days to bring in a bill for the more effectual audit of the accounts of all railways throughout the kingdom.

Their lordships then adjourned.

In the House of Commons on Monday, the Dublin Roads Act Continuation and Amendment Bill, and several railway bills, were read a third time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in reply to Mr. OSBORNE, stated that he hoped early in the ensuing week to bring in a bill for amending the County Courts Act, in which measure would be included clauses for abolishing the Palace Court.

Lord DUDLEY STEWART intimated his intention to persevere with his bill on the same subject.

After some other routine business, Mr. NAPIER having offered a petition from Messrs. O'Brien, M'Manus, and O'Doherty.

Lord J. RUSSELL inquired of the Speaker whether a petition from persons attainted of high treason could be received.

The SPEAKER replied that a petition from one of these persons (Mr. S. O'Brien) had already been received, but he was not aware of any rule or other precedent upon the subject.

A discussion followed, in which the ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the reception of a petition from parties not being entitled to be heard in a court of law; Mr. NAPIER urged that it was contrary to the spirit of the constitution that the parties should not be heard by petition; Sir F. THESIGER thought the question so important that it should be postponed, to allow time for consideration.

Sir R. PEEL considered that there was a specialty in the case which would warrant the House in receiving the petition, which might not be receivable under ordinary circumstances, since they were about to legislate because doubts had arisen.

Mr. BRIGHT observed that as persons in the situation of the petitioners might approach the Crown by petition, and as there was no precedent, the right of petition to this House should be as wide as possible.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, finding that the House thought the petitioners ought to be heard, withdrew his objection.

The petition was then read, and ordered to lie on the table. It set forth the case of the petitioners, protested against the bill which they had heard was pending before the House for transporting them to a penal settlement for life, and prayed to be heard against it by counsel at the bar of the House.

TRANSPORTATION FOR TREASON (IRELAND) BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Transportation for Treason (Ireland) Bill,

Sir GEORGE GREY stated that "the object of the bill was to remove all possible doubt as to the right of the Crown and the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, representing the Crown in that country, to commute the punishment of persons under sentence of death for high treason to transportation. He stated the course which had been pursued by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland towards these persons, and the grounds upon which the doubt rested which this bill was intended to remove—namely, that the law of Ireland relating to the transportation of offenders did not expressly extend to treason. The highest law authorities were of opinion that although treason was not included in express terms, it was only a higher species of felony, and that the protest of the convicts might be disregarded. It was, however, deemed better to pass a bill to remove the possibility of doubt, and to do away with all distinction, in this respect, between treason and felony, so as to enable the Crown to temper justice with mercy.

Mr. NAPIER moved, as an amendment, that the petitioners be heard by counsel at the bar against the bill. He argued that the Crown, although it might, by relieving the parties, retain them for an indefinite time in prison, had no power to transport them; that this was an *ex post facto* law, to arm the Crown with a power it did not possess; that the act of last session created a distinction between treason and felony; and that if there was no real doubt (of which the parties had a right to avail themselves), there was no need of this act.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL seconded the amendment.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in resisting the amendment, explained the points of doubt. It had been contended in Ireland that the statute 12 Geo. I., c. 8, under which it was proposed to commute the sentence, referred to persons under sentence of death for felony, and therefore it was not applicable to cases of treason. He thought that treason was included in the term "felony," and that the reasonable construction of the statute, *in favorem vite*, was that it gave the Crown the power to commute in case of treason. He showed from authorities, and even from the statute 25 Edw. III., that all treasons were felonies, though all felonies were not treasons. In this case there had been no pardon; but if there had been, the pardon would be conditional, and if the condition was refused the pardon became void. If a writ of *habeas corpus* had been obtained in this case, it would be a sufficient answer that the party was a convicted traitor, and he cited the case of one of the Canadian prisoners as exactly in point. The argument that this was an *ex post facto* law was fallacious. Had the parties been pardoned and their position altered, the law might be so characterised; but they were really in the same situation as when judgment was given on the writ of error in the House of Lords.

The amendment was supported, and the bill opposed, by Mr. ANSTAY, Mr. KEOGH, Mr. ROOKE, Mr. LAWLESS, Mr. FAGAN, Mr. GODSON, Mr. MONSIELL, and Mr. REYNOLDS, who argued that, this question involving legal points, which the petitioners could not have debated in a court of law, they ought to be heard by counsel; that, with reference to the bill, as it was idle to suppose the lives of the prisoners were in danger, the substitution of transportation for imprisonment, which might be inflicted as a secondary punishment under the common law without this bill, was, in fact, an aggravation of the penalty; and that, under the circumstances of the case, leniency should be exercised.

On the other hand, Mr. WOOD and Mr. Serjeant TALFOURD took the same view of the law as the Attorney-General, and contended that, the existence of a doubt being admitted, there was nothing technical for cause to argue; that, although the bill might not be needed, it was desirable that no doubt whatever should remain, and that it was merely intended to enable the Crown to extend mercy to those who had justly forfeited their lives.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in consequence of a remark by Mr. Reynolds, observed that, whatever feelings he had entertained for Mr. S. O'Brien, he could not say anything in extenuation of his offence, and that if condign punishment had been inflicted upon persons in an humble condition of life in Ireland, it was due to public justice that no distinction should be made in favour of persons in higher ranks. The question respecting the bill was one mainly of law; and if he had any doubt, it would have been entirely removed by the Attorney-General.

Mr. ROEBUCK supported the second reading of the bill. He challenged any lawyer to have the audacity to say that treason was not felony, and if it was, it was an insult to the common sense of the people of England, who desired to be mild and generous, for pettyfogging lawyers to introduce this opposition. Great as was his antipathy to the punishment of death, he would rather that these persons should be hanged than that they should escape by such a quibble. All the transactions of Mr. S. O'Brien had been so thoroughly mischievous, and he had been so careless of the misery he inflicted upon his poor followers, that he would be amongst the first to assert that he deserved to be visited by the severest punishment which the law could inflict.

The speech of Mr. Roebuck was interrupted by a sharp collision with Mr. Grattan, and the altercation became so warm that the Speaker was obliged to interpose.

Mr. R. M. FOX, in supporting the application of the petitioners to be heard by counsel at the bar, referred to Mr. Roebuck as having been the hired advocate of rebels, which provoked Mr. ROEBUCK to say that Mr. Fox had stated that which was false.

The SPEAKER said, this was not a Parliamentary expression, and Mr. Roebuck ultimately retracted it, declaring, however, that he made no apology to Mr. Fox.

After a speech from Mr. GRATTAN, and a few remarks from Mr. O'FLAHERTY, the House divided, when the amendment was negatived by 178 against 31.

Mr. ANSTAY then, in a long speech, moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. NAPIER said the sense of the House had been fairly taken, after a very full discussion; and although he thought the bill either unnecessary or unwise, he would not be a party to any further obstruction of it.

Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 195 against 9.

The debate was then renewed upon the second reading of the bill, which was opposed by Mr. ANSTAY and Mr. REYNOLDS, and supported by Mr. ROEBUCK, whose speech raised a storm of personalities which the Speaker vainly endeavoured to check, in the course of which

Mr. REYNOLDS said he was afraid, not being a lawyer, to say one word against the bill, because he had the fear of the hon. and learned member for Sheffield before his eyes. It occurred to him, that the hon. and learned member stood exceedingly well with himself [a laugh]. In Ireland they had a saying, when a man was guilty of egotism to a great extent, that whilst he was alive his trumpeter was not dead [a laugh]. The hon. and learned member's trumpeter would live while he was member for Sheffield [laughter]. The hon. and learned member reminded him of a countryman of his, who, going to a fair and finding no one ready to fight, threw back his coat and said, "Who'll tread on the skirt of that?" [a laugh.] The hon. and learned member had given a whole-sale challenge—"Let me see any man who will dare to quote the law with me. I hold in my hand the act of George I., or George II.—he (Mr. Reynolds) did not know which, but that hon. and learned gentleman gave chapter and verse; he said, 'Here is the text—here is the black letter, and here I am, the member for Sheffield, and when I open my mouth let no man speak [laughter]—let no lawyer measure his legal knowledge with me—I am the law and the prophets' [great laughter]. An hon. and learned gentleman had said that the mercy of the people of England pressed the Minister to mitigate this sentence. He would admit that the people of England, as a body, were benevolent and merciful. He thought so, and his intercourse with them had confirmed him in that opinion; but he denied that the hon. and learned member for Sheffield was merciful. He heard the hon. and learned member, with feelings not of sorrow alone, but of horror, rake up all matters connected with the unfortunate gentleman now under sentence of death—the hon. and learned member said everything he could to aggravate the crime, but nothing to throw a shade over that gentleman's misfortune. What mercy did the hon. and learned member show? He voted against permitting the unfortunate prisoners being heard at the bar of the House. Was that mercy? If it were, he (Mr. Reynolds) did not understand the meaning of the expression. The hon. and learned member thought the sentence was not severe enough, and said, 'What do they want—to be hanged? Sooner than submit to anything like success on their part, in this view I would hang them.' He supposed the hon. and learned member called that mercy. He recollected reading in the newspapers that the hon. and learned member took him (Mr. Reynolds) to task on a former occasion for some observations he had made, and if the newspaper was correct, the hon. and learned member amused the House by imitating what he called "his Irish brogue" [a laugh]; but he had heard from hon. members who were present that it was a dead failure [great laughter]. And he had heard more: that upon that occasion the noble lord at the head of the Government said he was glad to see the hon. and learned member again in the House; and that he reminded him of a frozen trumpet which, becoming thawed, emitted sweet sounds,—that meant the voice of the hon. and learned member [a laugh]. He allowed that the noble lord was a great and successful statesman; but he appeared to him (Mr. Reynolds) to be a bad judge of music [great laughter]; for if the noble lord referred to the hon. and learned gentleman's voice as music, it occurred to him to be just as appropriate to call the sound of a railway whistle music.

At length Lord J. RUSSELL rose, and put it to the House whether it was desirable that a discussion of such a kind should take place, in which he was sorry to find that members had lost sight of the question.

After a partial renewal of the altercation, the House divided, when the second reading was carried by 176 to 19.

Several bills were forwarded a stage on Monday night without discussion.

The Bankrupt Law Consolidation Bill was read a second time.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY observed that this bill seemed to be framed in an odd way. It contained very few clauses, but the schedule was enormous—as big as a dictionary. There was one provision in the bill which gave the Commissioners perfect legislative power to make rules for their own courts, and any person who did not obey those rules might be imprisoned for life.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said it was true the bill was drawn in a rather novel form, and that was the reason he proposed that it should be referred to a select committee. The hon. gentleman then moved that the bill be referred to a select committee, consisting of the following members:—the Attorney-General, Mr. Walpole, the Judge-Advocate, Mr. Masterman, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Frederick Peel, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Miles, Mr. John Williams, Mr. Mullings, Mr. Brown, Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr.

Edmund Denison, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Heathcoat.
—Agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Sites for Schools Bill went through committee.

The Palace Court (Westminster) Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Lord D. STUART, and was ordered to be committed on Friday.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, leave was given to bring in a bill to extend the provisions of the acts for the more speedy trial and punishment of juvenile offenders, and to apply the same to the trial and punishment of larcenies of small amount.

The bill was brought in and read a first time.

On the motion of Mr. ROEBUCK, the following members were appointed the select committee on Debts from Foreign Governments:—Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Glyn, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. S. Wortley, Mr. J. A. Smith, Mr. Charteris, Mr. Henry Drummond, Mr. A. Matheson, and Mr. Cardwell.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.—DIVISION.—Minority of 79 who voted for Mr. Cobden's motion:—

Agillonby, H.	Harris, R.	Pigott, F.
Alcock, T.	Hastie, A.	Pilkington, J.
Anderson, A.	Headlam, T.	Pryse, P.
Armstrong, B. B.	Henry, A.	Reynolds, J.
Bass, M. T.	Heywood, J.	Ricardo, O.
Berkeley, C. L. G.	Heyworth, L.	Robartes, T. J. A.
Blewitt, R.	Hindley, G.	Roebuck, J. A.
Bouverie, E. P.	Hobhouse, T. B.	Scholefield, W.
Bright, J.	Horsman, E.	Sidney, A. B.
Brocklehurst, J.	Hume, J.	Smith, J. B.
Brotherton, J.	Ker, R.	Spearman, H. J.
Brown, W.	Kershaw, J.	Strickland, Sir G.
Bunbury, E.	King, P. J.	Thompson, Col.
Clay, J.	Lushington, G.	Thompson, G.
Cowan, C.	McCullagh, W. T.	Thornley, T.
Crowder, R. B.	Marshall, J. G.	Trelawny, J. S.
D'Eyncourt, C. T.	Matheson, Colonel	Villiers, C.
Duncan, G.	Moffatt, G.	Walmsley, Sir J.
Ellis, J.	Moody, C. A.	Wawn, J. T.
Evans, Sir De L.	Morris, D.	Westhead, J. P.
Fagan, W.	O'Brien, J.	Willcox, B.
Fox, W. J.	O'Connell, J.	Williams, J.
Gibson, T. M.	O'Connor, F.	Wyld, J.
Glyn, G. C.	Osborne, R.	
Greenall, G.	Pearson, C.	
Greene, J.	Pechell, Capt.	
Grenfell, C. P.	Perfect, R.	
Grosvenor, Lord R.	Peto, S. M.	

TELLERS.

Cobden, R.
Ewart, W.

THE CABINET.—“Look at the composition of the Cabinet. If this House represented the nation, is it likely that the members of the Government should be all chosen strictly and almost exclusively from one class? To show that the Cabinet is aristocratic, not popular, I will observe that it comprises Lord Cottenham, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Minto, Lord Grey, Lord Campbell, Lord Clanricarde, and Lord Carlisle. Of fourteen members of the Cabinet, seven are peers. Then there are Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston, who are not, indeed, peers, but are precisely of the same class and order. Then there are five other gentlemen, four of whom are baronets, and one is not a baronet. Of these I find that one is the son-in-law and brother-in-law of a peer; another is the son-in-law of a peer; another is the nephew of a peer; another is the grandson of a peer and the nephew of a peer by marriage; and the last is the son-in-law of a peer. Now you have been accustomed to this from childhood, and no doubt you think it right. The winning side always thinks that what exists is right; but there is another side which may win some day, and which is beginning to find out that this is wrong.”—*Mr. Bright's Speech on Hume's Motion.*

LIGHT GOLD.—A general order has been issued from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue (late Excise), stating that in case light gold coin be tendered to the collectors or receiving officers, they are to cut or deface them in order to prevent their further circulation. To relieve the public from inconvenience, however, it is also ordered that light sovereigns and half-sovereigns shall be received in payment of duties of Inland Revenue, the former at 19s. 9d. and the latter at 9s. 11d.

MONUMENT TO OLIVER CROMWELL.—The committee have resolved to limit the subscription to one guinea, in order that an additional number of people may participate in the movement; and, to meet the desire of those who wish to subscribe more, each subscriber is at liberty to give for any or all of the members of his family. They have also resolved that the Rev. J. K. Holland be requested to visit the chief towns of Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk, to promote the object by collecting subscriptions. It was further resolved to urge upon the admirers of Cromwell in each town to open subscription lists at once. Though the subscription is limited to one guinea, smaller sums will be received, the desire being to interest a large number in this effort to do honour and justice to the memory of the Protector. The character of the proposed monument, it was resolved, must depend upon the amount of money raised.—*Stamford Mercury.*

REPORTING.—Mr. Trelawny, says the *Spectator*, has furnished intelligent accounts of what passed during the exclusion of the reporters, and will probably do so as often as it may be required. Nor might it be impossible to engage others in the same honourable and useful work. The shortest and most decorous way for the House to escape from ulterior embarrassments would be, to give newspaper-reporters that recognised footing which should conform to the necessities and proprieties of their case.

THE COMING EARTHQUAKE.—It is currently reported that a widow lady, lately residing at Whitton, has removed into this town, through dread of the said-to-be-coming earthquake “in the country” next month!—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

A HINT TO TOURISTS.

(From the Times.)

Ireland, by mere tourists, not being natives of the country, is rather less frequented than the Spanish Peninsula; and yet it would be easy to point out in it districts which, once seen, would hang in the recollection for ever as spectacles of natural beauty. There is the Bay of Dublin; nearly the whole of the county of Wicklow; the counties of Waterford and Cork; Kerry, with the Killarney lakes; the South Riding of Tipperary, with the Golden Vale; portions of Limerick; Clare, with the Mohir Cliffs, and its fine coast scenery; Galway, with its magnificent bay; Connemara, with the Killeries; and districts of Mayo. If a tourist should visit the spots we have just indicated, he would return with the conviction, that beautiful as continental scenery may be, there are points in Ireland which may stand competition with the show districts of any other country. . . . An agreement has been come to between the London and North-Western Railway Company, the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, and the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, by which tourists can be transported from London to Killarney and back for £6 in the first, and £4 in the second class. They will have an opportunity given them of visiting the Cove of Cork and the beautiful scenery of the south of Ireland, and other advantages are offered. There is no way in which a fortnight could be more profitably or “enjoyably” spent than in such a trip; but, independently of this, we wish to recommend the scheme to public attention for other considerations. To take part in such an excursion as the one proposed, is to combine a duty and a charity with a pleasure. Why should not our poor Irish fellow-subjects benefit by the careless expenditure which takes place when the purse is heavy and the heart is light? It may be said, indeed, that innkeepers and beggars would be the parties most immediately benefited. That is true in a sense; but yet, the innkeeper would increase his orders, and the mendicant his scale of expenditure, in a degree proportionate to the advantages they received. We refuse, however, to argue such a question upon strictly economic principles. Ireland, just now, wants a moral fillip. A little stir and bustle would do the country good, and set heads a-planning and hands a-working, that but for such an impulse might have remained idle and unemployed. See what tourism does for Switzerland—remember what it did for the Scotch Highlands after the publication of the “Lady of the Lake,” and still more when the Scotch novels appeared. Besides, charity in such a case as this will prove of advantage to the donor as well as the recipient. Many an imperfect notion, and many a crude speculation upon the political and social condition, would receive a check, even from a few casual glances at the physical aspect of the country, and the more salient features of Irish society. We would hope, if this scheme of the summer excursion to Killarney and the Cove of Cork should answer, that it would generate a taste for similar expeditions in years to come. Great good to Ireland would arise from a little friction between the two islands.

THE CHOLERA.—This fatal disease has broken out again in several parts of England, as well as with much greater severity in France, Holland, Russia, and Ireland. Two or three cases have appeared in Leeds; and it has broken out in other parts of Yorkshire and Lancashire. But for the suddenly reduced temperature of this week, there would probably have been a much more rapid extension of the malady. In Dundee, it has been fatal in 33 out of 49 cases. In the great majority of instances where death has ensued, the victims have been drunkards and persons of irregular habits, or those residing in filthy localities and in unventilated dwellings. To this fact the verdicts of coroners' juries, during the last week, have amply testified. In some cases, however, the deliverance has been, “Died for want of timely medical assistance.” One word, then, to our readers as to precaution: sobriety, eschewing much fruit, and especially acid fruit, ventilation, cleanliness; and as to remedy, experience teaches that instant attention should be given to the earlier intimations of the disease—such as relaxed bowels and disordered stomach—and medicine adapted to remove such complaints should be taken immediately. It is when this is neglected that cure is not effected. The French medical journals, in noticing the symptoms of the cholera, and the causes which generally provoke an attack of that malignant disease, particularly warn the public against the use of ices and cold beverages generally, especially when the body is heated by exercise. Even cold water must be taken with great caution and very sparingly. Crude vegetables and unripe fruit should be avoided on all occasions.

HOW THE LONDONERS TAKE THINGS.—Londoners take things easy. They submit to local rates, the amount of which would alone suffice to cause a dozen revolutions in a German state; they allow themselves to be supplied with the worst gas that is produced, at the highest possible rate of charge for it; and they consent to drink, as a refreshing beverage, the water of the common sewers into which they discharge their gutters, supplied to them by monopolizing water companies, at something more than the price of wine in the regions of the grape.—*Daily News.*

COACHES FOR RUSSIA.—Mr. John Croall, the well-known coachmaker of this city, is now manufacturing an extensive series of mail-coaches for the Emperor of Russia. Three have been completed. Each coach weighs about twenty-two hundred weight, and is intended to be drawn by six horses.—*Edinburgh News.*

THE PAPER DUTIES.—The following petition from Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh, has been forwarded to Mr. Cowan for presentation to the House of Commons:—

Unto the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, the Petition of William and Robert Chambers, humbly sheweth,—That your petitioners have been for many years engaged in writing, editing, and publishing works designed to enlighten, moralize, and refine the humbler classes of the people, but have been grievously impeded in their object by the excise duties upon paper. These duties, while felt as little burdensome in the case of high-priced books, fall with great severity upon works which seek to make up by a large circulation for the cheapness of single copies. So much is this the case, that your petitioners have been prevented by no other cause from continuing or commencing various periodical works calculated to introduce the blessings of knowledge and moral culture among the masses of the people. In one case they abandoned such a work while its sale was 80,000 copies weekly, because of its being unprofitable; the fact being, that the paper duties would of themselves have been a very high remuneration, much more than sufficient to induce them to maintain the work. Your honourable House will readily understand how the paper duties should act to this effect, when you are informed that paper forms the leading item of outlay for publications of the class alluded to, the cost of literary composition, though not small absolutely, being small in comparison; while that for typography is insignificant; and that, in the price of paper, the duties form a proportion not less than twenty-two and a half per cent. Your petitioners find that, during the five years ending with December, 1843, they have paid for printing paper the sum of £63,425, of which £14,335 were exacted as Excise duties. Of course, had the paper been so much cheaper, your petitioners could have rendered their existing works more widely acceptable among the people, either by lowering their price or adding to their attractions; and they might have been induced to offer other works of the same humanizing tendency. Were the excise duties now abolished, your petitioners might of course contemplate the establishment of such other works, thereby adding to the means which exist for diffusing civilized thought and feeling throughout a community for the education of which it is universally acknowledged that the stated means are imperfect. Your petitioners, while labouring under a burden so great, are compelled to witness an anomaly which little tends to alleviate their sense of its pressure. Owing to the peculiar privileges of the Isle of Man, it is there possible to print on paper free of duty; and works so printed are actually introduced in great quantities into England, Ireland, and Scotland, under an advantage practically equivalent to that of the smuggler as against the fair trader. Your petitioners, while disposed to rejoice that it is possible by any means to render literature more accessible to the people, feel that there is an inequality and injustice here which ought to be remedied. In the event of its being impossible to impose duties on printed works introduced from the Isle of Man, or on paper there used for printing, your petitioners claim that either the British paper duties be abolished, or that a change in that respect be declared hopeless, in which case they might seek to extend their means of usefulness by producing their works in the fortunate island in question. May it, therefore, please your honourable house to take the whole of the above circumstances into consideration, and to grant such remedy as to your honourable house shall seem fit, and your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed)

WILLIAM CHAMBERS.
ROBERT CHAMBERS.

Edinburgh, June 9, 1849.

MISREPRESENTATION.—The following is from the *Church and State Gazette* of Saturday last:—“The Peace Society, which intends to carry on the affairs of the world by arbitration, had a great meeting at Exeter Hall, on Monday, at which Mr. Bright made a long tirade, in which he maintained that the only justifiable war was rebellion, and argued that civil bloodshed was in certain cases righteous, though all else was indefensible.”

INFLUENCE OF HIGH PRICES UPON THE HAIR.—At an agricultural meeting at Gloucester on Saturday week, Lord Ducie told the following capital story:—“Two or three years since, when I was in bad health, I went into a barber's, in a country town, to have my hair cut. The barber said, ‘Why, my lord, you are better, your hair do cut so short.’ I said, ‘What do you mean?’ ‘God bless you, my lord,’ he answered, ‘I know as well as can be, when the farmers come to have their hair cut, how the market is. If the market be bad, and the price of corn dull, the hair do cut as limp as possible; while, if the price be good, the hair cuts quite short, I do assure you.’”

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN.—The directors have just issued some regulations, with reference to the conveyance of packages and parcels. They have determined not to carry any parcel containing several packages, collected or received from different parties, and addressed to or intended for several different parties, although inclosed in one such package and addressed to one party, unless, before their delivery, the several addresses and contents be declared. Without such declaration, the Company intimate that they will not in future be responsible for such parcels.

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.—A man of the name of Hartley, who retailed tobacco in a small thatched house near the corner of the new Listowel road in this town, died of cholera yesterday, leaving £1,000 to Dr. McEnery for the convent of Tralee.—*Cork Examiner.*

A CURIOSITY.—In the garden contiguous to the house of Mr. Henry Izod, druggist, a wren has built her nest in the centre of a tree, in full bloom. The young are full fledged, and leave the nest in the morning, and return as regular as clock-work in the evening to their abode; and, what is still more singular, the wrens, on the approach of visitors, retain their position in the nest, which is beautifully roofed with old cabbage leaves.—*Birmingham Mercury.*

DIVISION ON THE "REGIUM DONUM."—A Correspondent, under the signature of "Captain Cuttle," urges Dissenters to "take a note" of the fact, that the majority who voted for the continuance of the grant is made up as follows:—

Members of the Government and their subordinates	25
Other Whig and "Liberal" members	20
Conservatives	9
	54

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, June 20, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

In the Assembly, on Monday, M. Barrot, in reply to a complaint of M. Gambon that printing presses had been destroyed by the soldiery during the late insurrection, said that the state of siege certainly was a stringent measure, but it was constitutional, and it had been found necessary to provide in the constitution for such contingencies as that of a minority taking arms against the law.—[M. Gambon here cried out that those who had infringed the law were the members of Government.]—The minority had risen and declared war against the constitution, put the majority *hors la loi*, and now, forsooth, it came and complained of measures which were but reprisals. However, he could tell them that no printing presses had been broken, and he would remind the Assembly that in June last the first legion had lost 200 men in the insurrection, whilst endeavouring to defend the cause of order.

M. Cremieux then got up and said that he took an opportunity to state that there was no law regulating the press during the state of siege, and that he wished therefore to know by what law five or six journals had been suspended. He thought that the executive had not that power.

Amidst great confusion the simple order of the day was carried by a majority of 197.

It appears that three battalions of the regiment, of which a number joined the insurgents at Lyons, are to be disbanded.

A proposal, made by the Procureur-General, to prosecute M. Felix Pyat for an article published in the *Siccle*, the *Democratie Pacifique*, and the *Peuple*, was declared urgent.

The discussion on the bill to interdict absolutely the existence of clubs, was fixed for Tuesday. The Assembly decided that the permanence which has existed for some days should now cease.

The preliminary examinations into the causes and events of the insurrection of the 13th inst., are going on with unremitting activity.

The *Union* says, "The country house of M. Ledru Rollin has been searched, and a quantity of arms and ammunition of all kinds found in it and seized. It had been converted into a resort for conspirators."

M. D'Alton Shee left Paris for Brussels on the 14th, disguised as a stoker.

ROME.—The rumour of the entry of the French into Rome still requires confirmation, though we fear it is but too probable.

ANCONA held out firmly at the last accounts.

VENICE.—The *Risorgimento* of Turin, of the 15th instant, quotes letters from Venice of the 6th, stating that the siege and blockade are carried on unremittingly, and that Brondolo, Chioggia, and Cavarsere, are daily bombarded. Minister Bruck has opened negotiations, which the Venetians have refused for want of faith in the Austrians.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—Vienna papers are to the 14th instant. Bem has left the Banat, and gone to Hermanstadt. The great victory reported to have been gained over the besiegers at Temeswar, shrinks, according to the *Pesther Zeitung*, to a skirmish, in which the Magyars lost 33 killed and wounded. In the West of Hungary, some day between the 12th and 15th was fixed for a general attack on all points, so that we may expect soon to hear of something decisive. The Emperor Nicholas arrived at five on the morning of the 14th instant, from Warsaw, by a special train, at Matsky, and continued his journey without stopping, to Cracow.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

CANADA.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, Lord Brougham, in the course of a speech of between two and three hours, in which he traced the history of Canada from its transfer by the Treaty of Paris to this country, and when alluding to the doctrine of "responsible government," in connexion with our colonies, said:—

The folly of this responsible government, as applied to the colonies, absolutely surpassed his powers of comprehension—at least taking it in its fullest extent, as in this country; because, to a certain extent, it was applicable to the colonies. He would give them very ample powers of internal administration; he would consign to them all matters of a purely local nature; he would interfere as little as possible with the management of their own funds, or with whatever they chose to enact respecting their churches, schools, canals, education, religion, and so forth. But in all matters which touched upon the sovereignty, or affected the tie which connected the mother country to a colony, he denied the applicability of responsible government. They all knew how the majority was ever ready to trample on the minority—and yet it was necessary that justice should be done to the minority—but to whom could they apply, unless to the Governor or the mother country? Under this responsible government, however, the most fearful oppression might be exercised in the colony,

though not in this country. For example—let the House of Peers no longer join in legislating for the community, and the most gross injustice would constantly be practised by a tyrant majority over the minority of the people. But leave the House of Lords, and then raise a cry of "No Popery," or "a repeal of the corn-laws," or "Protection"—raise a clamour of any kind, and elect a Parliament under the influence of that clamour, like the coalition Parliament of Mr. Pitt in 1784, and the consequence would be just what had been seen in Mr. Pitt's attempt to thrust Mr. Fox into the Westminster election—it was too much, it could not be done. But try it in the colonies, and the minority would be trampled on, because there would be no appeal to the House of Lords or the Crown to mitigate the tyranny. Therefore did he maintain that the principle of responsible government, which was safe here, was not safe in our colonies.

He then, referring to Lord J. Russell's despatch to Lord Sydenham in 1839, indulged in the following genuine bit of Broughamism. He said—

It was one of the ablest State-papers he had ever read. It gave him the greatest satisfaction to see such a document proceeding from an old friend, with whom and whose family he had been on terms of intimacy for so many years. It was worthy of him who by his writings had illustrated the principles of the British constitution; who by his legislation had improved that constitution—it was worthy of him whose ancestors by their martyrdom had founded that constitution.

He concluded by moving the following resolution:—

That 'by an act passed in the Parliament of Canada, intitled, "An Act to provide for the indemnification of parties in Lower Canada whose property was destroyed during the rebellion in the years 1837 and 1838," no security is afforded against compensation for losses sustained in the rebellion of 1837 and 1838 being given to persons engaged in the said rebellion. That it is just and necessary, either by recommending a further and amending bill to the Legislature of Canada, or by such other means as may be effectual to provide security against any compensation for losses sustained in the said rebellion being given to persons engaged in, or having aided or abetted the same.

The motion was negatived by a majority of 3, the numbers being as follows:—

Contents present	54
Proxies	42—96
Non-contents present	46
Proxies	53—99
Majority	3

The House then adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Lord J. Russell, in reply to Mr. Disraeli, stated that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make the financial statement on Friday next; and, at the suggestion of Mr. Monseil, the noble lord fixed Monday next for proceeding with the committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, and to go on with the remaining clauses at 12 o'clock on Tuesday. On the motion of the noble lord, the Leasehold Tenure of Lands (Ireland) Bill (brought down from the Lords) was read a first time.

EXTENSION OF THE SUFFRAGE.

Sir DE LAOY EVANS postponed his motion relative to his proposed Extension of the Suffrage Bill to the 6th of July.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

LORD LINCOLN, in a speech of historical details, having reference to the management of their settlements by the Hudson's Bay Company, characterised it as "bad *ab initio*, and entirely. If the Australian Company was bad—if the New Zealand Company was to a certain extent bad—it might be safely affirmed that the Hudson's Bay Company for these purposes was by far worse. What he had to say of that company might appear harsh, but he believed it to be perfectly true. He believed it to be, not merely opposed to all other companies, but to be a monopoly—not to be not only an absentee, but a despotic company." He then, referring to the evidence given in a blue book by Col. Crofton, said—

In contradiction to that evidence which purported that the religious instruction provided by the Hudson's Bay Company was of a most ample character, the noble lord quoted the Bishop of Montreal's journal, to show that the company maintained, for the religious instruction of their vast territory, only one chaplain at Red River Settlement, there being none at all at Hudson's Bay itself [hear, hear]. As to missionaries, the number had been reduced from six in 1843 to two now; one of these being a native assistant; so that for the spiritual instruction of their enormous possessions the company maintained only one regular clergyman and one Wesleyan missionary [hear, hear]. As to education, not one farthing was given by the company to this purpose, it appearing, from the statement of Sir George Simpson, that, of the expense of education in the company's territories, four-fifths were paid by the Church Missionary Society, and the other fifth by the parents of the children educated [hear]. He, therefore, contended that the Government had not been justified in handing over so large and so important a possession to the entire control of a body which had shown itself so little entitled to such confidence, and which had displayed tendencies of so utterly an anti-colonization character [hear]. In illustration of the extent of tyranny to which the absolute rule of the company was carried, and of the Venetian secrecy which they enforced, the noble lord mentioned that Mr. Dunn, one of their officials, was compelled to burn a journal he had kept during his residence in Vancouver's Island, before he was permitted to leave the settlement.

Lord Lincoln concluded by moving:—

That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, setting forth, that this House has taken into its consideration the papers which her Majesty has graciously commanded to be presented to it with regard to the grant of Vancouver's Island, by royal charter, to the Hudson's Bay Company; and it is of opinion, that it is

adapted for superintending the establishment of any colony founded upon principles of political or commercial freedom; that it also appears, from the papers before-mentioned, that the means adopted by the Secretary of State to ascertain that "the acceptance by the Company of such a grant would be consistent with their charter of incorporation," were insufficient; that this House accordingly prays her Majesty to be graciously pleased to direct that such measures as shall appear to her Majesty most suitable, may be adopted to ascertain whether, by the charter in question, a grant in all respects valid has been made of the powers which it purports to convey.

Mr. Hume did not at all blame the Hudson's Bay Company, but thought a vote of censure ought to be passed on Earl Grey for his conduct in the matter; believing, as he did, that if the whole country were polled, there would be nine-tenths of the people found in favour of that vote.

Mr. Hawes rose to reply, when it being found that only 37 members were present, the House stood necessarily adjourned.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Since the debate on this subject, Richard Cobden has addressed the following letter to Joseph Sturge:—

London, June 16, 1849.

MY DEAR STURGE,—The friends of peace ought to be very well satisfied with the result of Tuesday's debate. A close scrutiny of the division list shows a very great preponderance of public opinion on the side of the minority of eighty-one (tellers included), which comprises the representatives of nearly all the largest constituencies. For instance, not one of the county members for Middlesex, West Riding of Yorkshire, and North and South Lancashire voted in the majority; they were all with us, or absent. These constituencies are generally admitted to be fair tests of public opinion. Not one of the metropolitan members voted against us, excepting Lord John Russell. I never knew a question which made such rapid progress in the House. You will recollect my telling you, in February and March, of the jeers and laughter with which the first petitions for arbitration treaties were received: all that was changed into serious and respectful attention to the subject, by the efforts of your peace party out of doors, and the flood of petitions which was poured in from all parts of the country. If you feel sufficient encouragement to persevere, I have no doubt that success will crown your efforts at no distant period, and that the Government will be authorized, by a vote of the House, to hold out the olive branch to other nations, inviting them to a mutual pledge that under no circumstances will they go to war. When such a pledge shall have been entered into by this country with all other Governments, you will have taken the best possible means, humanly speaking, for securing universal and permanent peace. I do not pretend to say, that even then no wars would occur, but at least we shall have done our best to prevent them.

I am afraid that some of our friends will think I took low ground in the arguments I used, in introducing the question to the House. I did so purposely. No other appeal than that to reason, facts, and practical experience, would have secured me a debate. The disposition of the House was from the first to "pooh, pooh," the matter as Utopian and impracticable. I felt that my first duty was to make it a practical question. That being now secured, we may in future elevate our tone to the height of our great topic, by appealing to the nobler sentiments of humanity and justice. It will be with this question as it was with that of the corn-laws, the longer it is discussed the greater it will become.

I fear also that some of the Peace party who advocate a Congress of Nations, to arrange a supreme court of appeal for the settlement of international disputes, will be disappointed at my disagreeing with them. Whatever may be the future state of the world, I am quite convinced, that at present it would be to the last degree inexpedient to bring the representatives of the different nations together, for the purpose of inducing them to agree to any thing. They would be far more likely to sow the seeds of war, than to plant the olive-tree throughout Europe. I know that many members came down to the House to oppose me, upon the assumption that I was going to advocate a Congress of Nations, who went away without voting, when they found that my plan merely meant a voluntary pledge of arbitration. Upon the whole, however, I trust our friends will be satisfied with the position the question has so rapidly gained in the House, and which I attribute entirely to their persevering efforts out of doors. Believe me,

Faithfully yours,

R. COBDEN.

To Joseph Sturge, Esq.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.—There are at present 1,132 petitions (signed by 204,205 persons) lying on the table of the House of Commons, praying the House to promote the formation, between the British Government and other governments of the world respectively, of such treaties of arbitration as shall bind the parties to refer all international disputes that may arise to the decision of arbitrators.—*Times*.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE OLD KENT-ROAD.—Last night, at a few minutes before nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive range of premises belonging to Messrs. E. Clarke and Co., japanners and patent table-cover manufacturers, in Neat-street, Coburg-road, near the Lord Nelson Tavern, Old Kent-road. The property was of considerable extent, occupying an area of several acres. It was nearly eleven o'clock before the fire could be extinguished. The premises and their contents were insured in the West of England Fire-office, but the neighbours, who are serious losers, were not insured for a single penny.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, June 20.

The supply of all Grain continues very limited; the demand for most articles is, however, confined to immediate want, at about Monday's rates.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 740 qrs.; Foreign, 1,800 qrs. Barley—English, 180 qrs.; Foreign, 1,080 qrs. Oats—English, 1,050 qrs.; Foreign, 3,450 qrs. Flour—English, 3,030 sacks.

LAW AND POLICE.

ATTEMPT ON THE QUEEN.—William Hamilton, bricklayer, was arraigned—"For that he, in a certain public place, called the Green-park, a certain loaded pistol did point, aim, present, and discharge at and near the person of our lady the Queen, with intent to break the public peace and to alarm our said lady the Queen." To this indictment the prisoner pleaded guilty. The Lord Chief Justice Wilde said—"Your offence is distinctly and openly stated in the first count of the indictment, and the facts are so simple as to relieve the Court of any difficulty. Your only object appears to have been to obtain an unfortunate notoriety by alarming the Queen. Fortunately, such a notoriety is shortlived; and, to deter others from following your example, it is necessary to pass an ignominious and degraded sentence to prove that such a notoriety is but shortlived. The sentence of the Court is that you be transported beyond the seas for seven years."

AN UNHAPPY MARRIAGE.—Mr. C. F. Higgins was charged with having, while in a state of intoxication, gone to the residence of his wife, Amelia Virtue Higgins, in Upper Montague-street, on the evening of the 29th ult., and assaulted her. The complainant (a delicate-looking lady, apparently not more than twenty-four years of age) is the daughter of Sir Francis Paul Jodrell, residing in Portland-place. The marriage between her and defendant was without the knowledge or consent of her parents; and from statements made by her from time to time at this court, she had ample reasons for regretting the step she had taken. Some particulars connected with proceedings before Mr. Broughton have already appeared. Mr. Long, taking into consideration the facts now put forth, coupled with what had previously transpired, told defendant that he should require him, in addition to his own recognisance in £300, to find two securities in £100 each, for his appearance at the sessions, to answer any charge that might be preferred against him. Being unable to comply with these conditions, he was locked up, and on the arrival of the Government van was conveyed to prison.

OSBORNE HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—An awful thunder-storm took place in the neighbourhood of Cowes, on Friday. The first flash of lightning struck the foretopmast-head of a new barque at East Cowes, just ready for hauling; the effects of it were that the head of the top and mast were shattered to splinters, and the truck and mast-head hurled to some distance; the lightning, in its descent, broke the lower mast-head short off, and shattered out several pieces of the mast, passed over the spider-hoop, and, attracted probably by the metal in the cleats above the partners, split the mast below, tore up several planks of the deck in the neighbourhood of the partners, and split the combings. Providentially, though the shipwrights were at work at the time, no injury was sustained by them. In the meantime an express arrived from her Majesty's marine palace of Osborne, at Dr. Hoffmeister's, requiring his immediate assistance, as, in the words of the message, "Osborne House has been struck by the electric fluid, and several persons are injured." Messrs. Hoffmeister and Cass were speedily on their way through the fearful storm, and on arrival at the palace it was found that lightning had struck the clock-tower, knocked off a piece of the cornice of the angle of the tower, and broke several windows in the corridor. Three men were struck by the shock. The cap of one man named Corney was burnt. He was struck at the back of the head, and rendered insensible, and it is reported he has since died. The other two were not materially injured. The lightning also struck the mast of the "Hebe" yacht (cutter 68 tons, the property of A. W. Corbett, Esq.), on Mr. Ratsay's repairing slip, striking the mast-head, and in its descent rendering the mast "like a bundle of laths." The fluid dispersed itself on reaching the spider-hoop of the mast, just above the deck. One of the shipwrights, who was at work forward, had his plane struck out of his hand, but sustained no injury himself.

THE "MAY MARTINGS" OF NEW YORK.—The receipts of the various benevolent institutions whose anniversaries have just been celebrated, are shown by their annual reports to be as follows:—American Tract Society, 258,440 dollars; American Bible Society, 251,870 dollars; American and Foreign Society, 26,840 dollars; American Home Mission, 144,925 dollars; American Baptist Mission, 29,105 dollars; Presbyterian British and Foreign Missions, 110,881 dollars; Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, 84,405 dollars; American Seamen's Friend Society, 18,582 dollars; American Anti-Slavery Society, 6,992 dollars; American Colonization Society, 36,000 dollars; New York State ditto, 12,368 dollars; American and Foreign Evangelical Society, 24,298 dollars; American Protestant ditto, 18,411 dollars; American Temperance Union, 1,350 dollars; Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Jews, 3,221 dollars—Total, 1,040,518 dollars. A sum considerably surpassing, we believe, the aggregate contributions to the same societies in any previous year.

THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY.—OPENING OF THE LINE FROM CONGLETON TO MACLESFIELD. —On Thursday last, the portion of the North Staffordshire Railway between Congleton and Maclefield was opened, and the event was celebrated by a grand gala at the Dane Viaduct.

Parliament is like quaking grass, there are three vibrating heads upon a single stem.—*Daily News.*

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

LORD A. FITZCLARENCE is greatly improved in health.

THE EARL OF THANET expired on Tuesday week, at his residence, Gloucester-place. He was descended from one of the most ancient and illustrious families in England. The earl was patron of eleven livings. Both his elder brothers, as well as himself, having died without issue, the peerage becomes extinct.

SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN, Commander of her Majesty's forces in British North America, expired at Montreal on the 25th ult.

THE RIGHT HON. FOX MAULE, M.P., is to be Lord-Lieutenant of Forfar, in the place of the Earl of Airlie.

DR. WILLIAM RAE WILSON, LL.D., author of "Travels in the Holy Land," &c., died on the 2nd inst., in his seventy-sixth year.

VICE-ADMIRAL HILL died on the 7th inst. at an advanced age. By his death a pension of £250 will be saved.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—John Ball, Esq., barrister-at-law, who had formerly been an inspector under the Poor-law, is appointed the Assistant-Commissioner for Ireland, resident in Dublin, in the place of Alfred Power, Esq., appointed Chief Commissioner of the Irish Poor-law Board; William Hope, Esq., is appointed Auditor-General for the Cape of Good Hope; Charles Boyle, Esq., is appointed Clerk of the Council at the Cape; G. N. K. Thwaites, Esq., is to be Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Peradenia, in Ceylon; Mr. W. Skeen is to be the Government printer in Ceylon; Alexander McDougall, Esq., is nominated to be of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia; the Hon. Henry S. Blackwood is appointed one of the Queen's messengers for foreign service.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—From the character of the orders received by some of the Queen's tradesmen in Aberdeen, we may safely infer that it is the intention of the Queen, with Prince Albert and the Royal Family, to visit Balmoral next month. It is also understood that His Royal Highness Prince Albert will preside at the dinner after the show of the Aberdeen, Banff, Kincardine, and East Forfar Agricultural Association, which comes off early in August. We are informed, on what we consider the best authority, that the Queen and Royal Family will come down by sea, and return by the Aberdeen Railway, which will be opened to within twelve miles of the city in September. During their stay in Scotland, the Queen and Prince Albert, it is expected, will visit Dunrobin Castle, where preparations are now being made for the royal reception. It has indeed been said, that the royal squadron will pass down the west coast, and that the "Fairy," with the Court, will proceed down the Caledonian Canal, and visit Dunrobin Castle before coming to Aberdeen, but this rumour does not appear to be well founded.—*North of Scotland Gazette.*

ATTACK OF A LION ON A WOMAN IN A MENAGERIE.—An accident, very foolishly and incautiously brought about, took place at Wombwell's collection, in Birmingham, on Saturday evening week. Amongst the crowd of holiday folks that the fair had attracted was a woman named Grummage, who, with a male friend, was making merry, feasting eyes and ears, and not adhering very strictly to the rules of temperance. The woman and her friend paid Wombwell's establishment a visit, and while there she began to stroke the paw of a remarkably fine but ill-tempered lion. The keepers remonstrated with her, but she continued to pat the paw of the quiescent and apparently sleeping animal, when the lion suddenly started up, seized hold of the woman with his claws, and drew her towards the bars of the den. She was speedily released from the position in which she had so foolishly placed herself, but not before the lion had lacerated the arm, and torn the skin and integuments from the back part with its claws. The injured female was conveyed to the hospital. There it was discovered that the wound she had sustained was of a more serious nature than was at first suspected, and that it would be necessary to amputate the arm. The operation was accordingly performed, and borne with much fortitude by the poor woman. She is going on favourably, and expresses a resolution to "let sleeping lions lie," which may be followed with advantage by many others who have occasion to visit menageries in future.—*Birmingham Journal.*

MR. WOMBWELL, JUN., KILLED BY AN ELEPHANT.—Wombwell's Menagerie had arrived at Coventry on Sunday week, for the purpose of exhibition at the fair to be held there, when a most lamentable occurrence ensued. It appears that, owing to some cause, the keeper of the elephant had been dismissed, and Mr. Wombwell, jun., the nephew of the proprietor, took upon himself the care of the animal. About mid-day he went to feed him, when the elephant, being out of temper, it is supposed, in consequence of a short delay in receiving his food, became furious, and ran his tusks into several parts of Mr. Wombwell's body, after which he beat him dreadfully with his trunk. Assistance was immediately rendered, and Mr. Wombwell was removed from the caravan apparently in a lifeless state. The injuries he had received subsequently proved fatal.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—M.A. EXAMINATION.—Branch II., Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Roberts, Samuel (Gold Medal), Manchester New College; Davies, David Charles, University College; Halley, Robert, University (Coward) College.

LITERATURE.

THE PERIODICALS (JUNE).

SECOND NOTICE.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE is an organ of which Toryism may justly be proud, and not alone for its literary excellence, but for the desperate fidelity with which it clings to the traditions of the past, unconscious of defeat and of the utter hopelessness of the cause it has espoused. In this month's number there is an article, entitled "Feudalism in the Nineteenth Century," which in this respect even "out-Blackwood's Blackwood," being no less than a panegyric on the ancient spirit of feudalism, and an advocacy of "a return towards some of its first principles!" But we forbear description, that by quoting a few passages we may give our readers a taste of its quality:—

"We consider the profession of arms, when joined to the holding of territorial power, as the highest form of civilization and political excellence to which man has yet been able to rise. It constitutes that union of all the highest and best feelings of human nature with the supreme possession of power and influence over material objects—over land and the produce of land—which seems to be the ultimate and the worthy object of the good and great in all ages. . . . We would hold it to be the duty of every nobleman in this country—and we include herein his immediate descendants—to enter the profession of arms, and to adopt no other save that of serving the state in the senate: we hold it to be his duty to avoid all approximation to the engagements of commerce—we would even say of the law, of any of the learned professions. . . ."

"We often hear it said that the English are not a military people; that they do not like an army; that they have a natural repugnance to the military profession, and other similar pieces of nonsense or untruth. Such libels as these on the innate courage of an Englishman, are never uttered but by those who have something of the calf in their hearts; the wish is father to the thought in all such declarations, when seriously made; and, if alleged as matters of argument, they are used only by the morbid lovers of *la paix à tout prix* who infest our age and country. . . . Such men, however, do exist, and they do actually say such things; but they are tokens of the debased and degrading effects of over-civilization, of social degeneracy, of national humiliation; and whenever their sentiments shall come to be approved of, or assented to, by any large portion of the people, then we may be sure that the decline and fall of the nation are at hand, and that our downward course is fairly commenced. No; the men and the nation that can, in cool blood, repudiate the noble profession of arms, forfeit the virility of their character; they may do very well for the offices that slaves, and the puny denizens of crowded cities, can alone perform, but they deserve to lose the last relics of their freedom, for thus daring to contradict one of the great moral laws of nature. Force and courage have been awarded to man like any other of his faculties and passions; they were intended to be exercised, otherwise they would not have been given: their exercise is both good and necessary; and, like their great development, war, they are destined by our Maker to be the causes and instruments of moral and physical purification and renovation. As long as the mind and body of man continue what they are, the profession of arms and the science of war will be held in deserved honour among the great and good of mankind. . . ."

"Believing, therefore, that the proper maintenance of a warlike spirit is absolutely essential to the welfare of any nation, and knowing how much the pecuniary and political embarrassments of our mighty though heterogeneous empire cripple the public means (in appearance at least) for keeping up a sufficient military force, we proceed to throw out the following hints for the formation of an improved description of a national military force."

This will be quite enough, without examining the scheme of the bellicose writer. We read the article just after returning from the great peace meeting at Exeter Hall, and so irresistibly comic was the contrast between it and what we had heard and witnessed there that it

"Made our lungs to crow like chanticleer."

"Letters to the Rev. Chas. Fustian, an Anglo-Catholic," are clever caricatures of Puseyism, for which thoughtful Churchmen will, we should think, not feel very grateful to Blackwood. We should be sorry indeed to belong to any community which tolerated men bearing any resemblance to the Reverend Doctor Smiler of Great Yarnham, or such a triad of scamps as the Rev. Algernon Sydney Mount Huxtable, "who was at Eton, and is intimate with many lords, and has a power of sneering at low churchmen and dissenters that would be myrrh and incense to the Pope,"—the Rev. Iscariot Rowdy, "who won't believe anything, and has doubts about the Battle of Waterloo,"—and the Rev. Launton Swallowlies, who "believes everything, and thinks the American States will soon pay off my bonds." From the coinage of the names and the coarseness of the satire, we suspect that the author of the "Diary of a late Physician" had a hand in the writing of this paper.

"Austria and Hungary" is an able, and, what is more, an impartially-written, article. Its spirit may be judged of from the concluding passage, which points out the extreme desirability of an adjustment of the differences between Austria and Hungary without the intervention of Russia.

"But if this may not be—if Austria uses the power of Russia to enforce justice, and, with that view, is prepared to sacrifice her own independence—we should refuse to identify the cause of monarchy and order—the cause of constitutional liberty, morality, and public faith—with the dishonest conduct of Austria, or

the national antipathies and dangerous aspirations of Russia."

"Civil Revolution in the Canadas," the production of a Canadian writer, is a vigorous but a one-sided statement of the case of the Canadian Tories. We extract the closing sentences:—

"In all history, in short, there is not a parallel to the state of things at present existing in the Canadas. To men whose very accents, whose very faces are a libel upon all loyalty to England, England has by her legislation given power to trample under their feet the only friends she had in the hour of her need. To men who are contending for the perpetuation of institutions which all Europe was obliged to throw off before it could breathe a free breath, or extend a free arm, England has by her legislation given the power, not only to drive her children into the slough of despond, but to mount upon their shoulders there, and sink them irretrievably. England has literally in the Canadas made her loyalists political slaves; her enemies their political taskmasters."

We cannot notice the remaining contents, beyond stating that Professor Wilson commences in this number a new series of papers entitled, "Dies Borealis. No. I. Christopher under Canvass."

The Jubilee Memorial of the Scottish Congregational Churches. London and Dublin: A. Fullarton and Co.

THIS is a volume of great interest and value. It is, indeed, peculiarly adapted to the Congregational body; but it will be perused with benefit by all true lovers of Christ's Church. It appears that on the fiftieth year after the movement in 1798, which was the origin of the Congregational body in Scotland, Mr. Campbell, of Edinburgh, moved, in the Northern Congregational Union, that arrangements be made for Jubilee services to commemorate the event. Special services were held in each church; and collective meetings, in Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. The lamented death of the Rev. Dr. Russell interfered with the arrangements made for that town. The record of the other proceedings, which took place as they had been planned, remains in this very instructive volume. After a suitable introduction, we are here presented with a treatise on "Congregationalism and the Reformation," by the Rev. J. R. Campbell, M.A.; and others by the same author, on "The Influence of Congregationalism on the Religious Liberties of England;" "The Rise of Scottish Congregational Churches;" "The Distinguishing Principles of Scottish Congregational Churches;" and "The Strength and Weakness of Congregationalism." These we shall content ourselves with commending to the reader as a succinct compendium of principles with which, as journalists, we do not intermeddle. An admirable sermon follows, by Dr. Wardlaw, on "The First Love Left," from Rev. ii. 4. The following is an extract:—

"The inquiry, brethren, is a solemn one, in regard to the churches of the Congregational Union of Scotland generally. Has there been, is there now, any such declension—any such leaving of the first love? And the question is not less delicate than it is solemn. No uniform answer can be given to it. There may be decline in one quarter, while there is life and progress in another. Even in the same church, there may be a falling-off in one department of duty, while in another there is growth. The complaint, however, is general—it meets us both south and north—of a tendency to declension in the vitality of spiritual heart-religion, in its inward, divine, living energy. The very existence of the complaint may fairly be held as proof sufficient of the fact. Well am I aware, indeed, that there are some spirits whose tendencies to despondency are morbid—which are ever prone to detect and magnify the evil and to overlook the good—which are never in their element but amongst sighs. But it is not only from the lips of such that the complaint is to be heard: and, therefore, it may be concluded that there is more or less of truth in it. And if so—to the extent in which it exists, it is a sad truth. Let our inquiries, then, through all our churches be—Is it thus with us? Whence has it arisen? How is it to be remedied? It is not at all my purpose at present to attempt an answer to such questions. I only press them on the serious and prayerful consideration of pastors and brethren in all the churches; and press them with the earnest entreaty that they be not dismissed when answered, but that the answers lead to practical results."

There next follows, "An Historical Survey of Congregationalism in Scotland, from its rise in 1798 to 1812. By Robert Kinniburgh." This part of the volume is worthy of special notice by all who would learn the history of Scottish independency.

After this succeeds a sermon, entitled, "Review and Contrast, suggested by the Jubilee of Scottish Congregationalism; a Discourse, delivered in Nile-street Chapel, Glasgow, by the Rev. A. Knowles, Linlithgow," from Eccl. vii. 10.

Dr. Alexander's sermon, delivered in Albany-street Chapel, is devoted to "The Work of the Churches, and their Means of performing it." It is able and eloquent.

The Rev. W. Swan contributes a valuable paper on "The Position and Prospects of Congregationalism in Scotland."

A speech of Dr. Wardlaw refers to "The Purity of Christian Fellowship as historically distinctive of Congregational Independency." Dr. Wardlaw enters at some length into the archaeological aspects of this question as held by the early leaders of Independency in England, and into its controversial aspects at the present time.

The Rev. A. Thompson, A.M., contributes a

concluding address on "A Ministry adapted to the Age."

We shall be glad to learn that this volume has received an extensive circulation. It deserves such a reception.

The Idol Child: addressed to Mothers. By the Author of "Memorials of Bertie." London: Ward and Co.

THIS little work has many points strongly attracting our sympathies. It is the history of the conversion of an "Idol Child." Our judgment, however, holds back something from an entire recommendation.

The Mysterious Voice; with other Tales and Allegories. Written to her Pupils, by E. LEON. London: W. E. Painter, Strand.

THERE is much instruction in this production, exhibited in a tasteful form. Any young person may derive instruction of the highest kind from its perusal.

Mr. J. A. Novello's Cheap Musical Publications. Dean-street, Soho.

HAVING, on several occasions, called attention to Mr. Novello's spirited efforts to bring the standard productions of the great masters within the means of the poorer classes of the community, we need do nothing more, on the present occasion, than report progress. The monthly series of Handel's "Jephtha" (in sixpenny parts), is now completed, and "Israel in Egypt" has reached its fifth number. In addition to these, Mr. Novello has commenced the publication, in the same style, price, and type, of the three favourite masses of Mozart, Haydn, and Beethoven, which will together form a compact volume, corresponding with the rest of the series. In addition to the original Latin, there is an English adaptation to each mass. The *Musical Times* still maintains its position and excellence, furnishing, in addition to some choral piece, glee, or anthem, which would ordinarily cost some two or three shillings, in each number, useful information on the progress of music.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

A WORD TO COFFEE DRINKERS.—There are probably a great many coffee drinkers in this country who have yet to learn that a large proportion—more than one-half, it is supposed—of what they consume under that name is now grown at home. Some years ago, it became known that the practice (common on the continent ever since Napoleon, by prohibiting the importation of our colonial produce, drove the French and Germans to home substitutes) of mixing chicory with the coffee sold by the retail dealers, had become general in England. But as the French confessedly make coffee better than we do, and never, even now, make it without chicory, the admixture was not regarded as an adulteration. In the first instance, our coffee-dealers imported their chicory from the continent; and the imported article, competing with the taxed coffee even of our own colonies, was deemed a fair mark for a new tax. Accordingly, in 1832, an import duty was imposed on chicory. But as the root thrives as well in Britain as abroad, this only raised up a protected interest at home. We now grow far more than we ever imported. How much we use can only be guessed at. But it is a remarkable fact that the quantity of coffee on which duty has been paid as entered for consumption in the United Kingdom has, of late years, been steadily falling off, though it is tolerably well ascertained that the use of the article sold and used as coffee has been increasing, like that of tea, somewhat faster than the population.—*Globe.* [To detect the presence of chicory in coffee, throw a teaspoonful of the suspected powder on a wine-glassful of cold water, and stir it with a spoon. If the coffee be pure, it for the most part floats, becomes very slowly moistened, even when shaken up with the water, and communicates scarcely any colour to the liquid. The presence of chicory will be readily detected by a portion of the mixture rapidly sinking, and communicating to the liquid a reddish-brown tint, which will be more or less deep according to the amount of chicory present.]

SCRIPTURE PREDICTIONS.—It is quite impossible, looking at the question in the most calm and philosophical manner, to overlook the singular concurrence of passing events in Italy, with the interpretations of inspired prophecy which have now been before the British public for many years. It was in 1701 that Fleming named 1848 as the probable year for the pouring out the vials of Divine wrath upon the Papacy. It was in 1809, in the midst of Napoleon's triumphs, that Thomas Scott, in his commentary, gave it as his opinion, that not then, not in 1809—but forty years after, "in the middle of the century," might the outpouring of the vials be expected. Well, we are now arrived at that very period which both Fleming and Thomas Scott, arguing from different data, agreed in indicating, whose generations since, as the probable time for the overthrow of the Papacy. We are on the verge of the year 1850, which is 1,260 years from the time when the ten Gothic kingdoms gave in their adhesion to the Pope. That term, 1,260 years—is seven times in Holy Scripture, indicated as the term of the Papal dominion, and is now actually expiring. And who is the prospect before us? Three or four armies—French, Austrian, Neapolitan, and Spanish—were agreed, only the other day, in the purpose of re-

storing the Pope. What could prevent them? Rome, no one ever imagined to be capable of withstanding such foes for a single day. Yet, strange to say, these four armies have been actually threatening the devoted city for a whole month, and it is still unconquered! Who could have dreamed that a French army, bent on entering Rome, should have landed at Civita Vecchia on the 26th of April, and should be, on the 26th of May, still on the road between Civita Vecchia and Rome? Has anything more strange, more unaccountable, ever taken place in modern history? And to what, but an overruling Hand, working out some great, but inscrutable purposes, can we possibly ascribe so singular a fact? As to the future, without attempting to prophesy, it is easy to observe that the prospects of the French invaders grow darker every hour. Now, at this very moment, the summer heats and the malaria of the marshes are commencing; and these are alone sufficient to destroy the French army. Add to which, it is tolerably clear that the spirit of the soldiery is becoming indispensed to the undertaking, and that should sickness begin to prevail, they will unanimously curse the hour and the men who sent them on such an errand. Meanwhile, by another road, the Austrians are advancing. They, however, can never be allowed to enter Rome, if the French can possibly prevent it. Did ever the powers of discord gather together such an assemblage of elements for a fearful explosion?—*Morning Herald.*

MORAL TREATMENT OF ILLNESS.—I think it a pity to lavish indulgence—privileges—upon a sick child, for two reasons; that such indulgence is no real comfort or compensation to the suffering child, who is too ill to enjoy it; and that it is witnessed by others, and remembered by the patient himself when he has forgotten his pain, so as to cause sickness to be regarded as a state of privilege; a persuasion likely to lead to fancies about health, and an exaggeration of ailments. All possible tenderness, of course, there should be, and watchfulness, to amuse the mind into forgetfulness of the body; but the less fuss and unusual indulgence the better for the child's health of body and mind, and the purer the lesson of patience which he may bring out of his sickness. Illness is a great evil, little to be mitigated by any means of diversion that can be used; and a child, usually trained to patience, may be trusted to bear the evil well, if not misled by false promises, and it is much kinder to him to let him rest on a quiet and steady tenderness, than to promise and offer him indulgences which will be longed for hereafter, but which wholly disappoint him now, and add another trial to the many which put his patience to the proof.—*Household Education*, by Miss Martineau.

INSECT VISITORS AT SIERRA LEONE.—I have had a more novel than pleasant interruption. Whilst sitting on a sofa in my room busily writing, I suddenly perceived first one black ant, and then a second and third, scampering over my papers, and, looking round, saw a portion of the wall covered with straggling ants, while another moment showed me that the floor was alive with them. Boiling water was immediately put in requisition, and, for upwards of an hour, poured over the outer boarding of the house, where the ants swarmed pretty thickly. A huge centipede was attempting to crawl from under one of the planks, but quite unable to extricate himself from a few ants, who, at regular distances from each other, held their colossal prey undauntedly, while large spiders were running about in terror, trying to hide themselves. The track of the main army was nowhere to be discovered, and, as our vigorous opposition had caused them to retreat from the room, I thought this had been merely a reconnoitring party, until an outcry was raised that they mustered in great force in the piazzas below. I ran down stairs, and beheld the floor, pillars, walls, and boarded roof literally black with myriads of ants, while here a great scorpion, startled out of his den, stood boldly at bay, and there another centipede was being dragged away alive, after having in vain tried to elude pursuit. But it was not one or two—several dozens of cockroaches, venomous-looking spiders, millipedes, and innumerable other ugly forty-footed creatures, were first pounced upon by a few of their Lilliputian enemies, and then in an instant hidden by the accumulating masses, which fastened upon each opponent, and bore it off the field with the utmost regularity. I forbade the people to kill any more of the ants, so long as they were kept from entering the house—really feeling compunction in waging war against the destroyers of such detestable reptiles as scorpions and centipedes, with their almost equally unwelcome cousins of other tribes. Yesterday I discovered on the branch of a coffee tree a most magnificent spider, which I should be sorry to see fall a victim to ants or to any other enemies. It was about as large as a pigeon's egg, the back primrose-coloured, with eight round black spots; the sides and under part barred with black; the upper part of its fore legs primrose-colour, the rest black. It had spun a large web of silky yellow gossamer, and was quite a fat goodhumoured-looking spider—very different from one that is sometimes found out of doors here, and whose bite the blacks aver to be highly venomous. It has a round flat body nearly as large as a crown-piece, with legs several inches long, and tremendous lobster-like claws, thickly armed with sharp hard teeth. It is odd enough that I have never seen a tarantula here, although I hear of one being discovered now and then by the labourers.—*A Residence in Sierra Leone.*

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE, accompanied by the Princess and suite, has proceeded to Rome, on a visit to the Duchess of Orleans.

CHARLES DICKENS'S RAVENS.—The raven in this story is a compound of two great originals, of whom I have been, at different times, the proud possessor. The first was in the bloom of his youth when he was discovered in a modest retirement in London, by a friend of mine, and given to me. He had from the first, as Sir Hugh Evans says of Anne Page, "good gifts," which he improved by study and attention in a most exemplary manner. He slept in a stable, generally on horseback, and so terrified a Newfoundland dog by his preternatural sagacity, that he has been known to walk off unmolested with the dog's dinner from before his face. He was rapidly rising in acquirements and virtues when, in an evil hour, his stable was newly painted. He observed the workmen closely, saw that they were careful of the paint, and immediately burned to possess it. On their going to dinner he ate up all they had left behind, consisting of a pound or two of white lead, and this youthful indiscretion terminated in death. While I was yet inconsolable for his loss, another friend of mine in Yorkshire discovered an older and more gifted raven at a village public-house, which he prevailed upon the landlord to part with for a consideration, and sent it up to me. The first act of this sage was to administer to the effects of his predecessor, by disinterring all the choirs and half-pence he had buried in the garden, a work of immense labour and research, to which he devoted all the energies of his mind. When he had achieved this task, he applied himself to the acquisition of stable language, in which he soon became such an adept that he would perch outside my window and drive imaginary horses with great skill, all day. Perhaps even I never saw him at his best, for his former master sent his duty with him, "and if I wished the bird to come out very strong, would I be so good as show him a drunken man,"—which I never did, having, unfortunately, none but sober people at hand. But I could hardly have respected him more, whatever the stimulating influences of this sight might have been. He had not the least respect, I am sorry to say, for me in return, or for anybody but the cook, to whom he was attached, but only, I fear, as a policeman might have been. Once I met him unexpectedly, about half a mile off, walking down the middle of the public street, attended by a pretty large crowd, and spontaneously exhibiting the whole of his accomplishments. His gravity under these trying circumstances I never can forget, nor the extraordinary gallantry with which, refusing to be brought home, he defended himself behind a pump, until overpowered by numbers. It may have been that he was too bright a genius to live long, or it may have been that he took some pernicious substance into his bill, and thence into his maw—which is not improbable, seeing that he new-pointed the greater part of the garden wall by digging out the mortar, broke countless squares of glass by scraping away the putty all round the frames, and tore up and swallowed in splinters, the greater part of a wooden staircase of six steps and a landing; but, after some three years, he too was taken ill, and died before the kitchen fire. He kept his eye to the last upon the meat as it roasted, and suddenly turned over on his back with a supernal cry of, "Cuckoo!" Since then I have been ravenless.—*Preface to the New Edition of Barnaby Rudge.*

AGED POETS.—At the Queen's ball recently, who should be present but Poet Laureate, William Wordsworth, from the lakes. Poetry must truly be a healthy occupation. It was never considered very fattening, but the vital and divine spirit must be strong in the tuneful tribe. Here is Wordsworth, aged seventy-nine, travelling from Westmorland, and joining in court gaieties, besides writing sonnets. There is Samuel Rogers, aged seventy-seven, running about to routs and picture sales. James Montgomery, at Sheffield, in his seventy-seventh year, is still intent on poetry and benevolence; and Thomas Moore the Little, who, upon Monday, entered upon seventy, sings his Irish melodies with as much gusto as ever, sips his pint of claret, and now and then indites honeyed verses on rosy lips, blue eyes, and "all that sort of thing." Joanna Baillie, bordering on fourscore, still graces her retreat at Hampstead. One of the early lakers, Thomas de Quincy, after encountering many reverses in seventy years, and after eating more opium than would kill a company of grenadiers, dreams and writes classic dreams somewhere about "Auld Reekie," joined occasionally by Professor Wilson, who is getting lazy, though only sixty-one.

UTILITY OF NETTLES.—It is a singular fact, that steel dipped in the juice of the nettle, becomes flexible. Dr. Thornton, who has made the medicinal properties of our wild plants his peculiar study, states, that lint dipped in nettle juice, and put up to the nostril, has been known to stay the bleeding of the nose when all other remedies have failed; and adds, that fourteen or fifteen of the seeds ground into powder, and taken daily, will cure the swelling in the neck, known by the name of goitre, without in any way injuring the general habit.—*Medical Times.*

THE CROPS.—The hay harvest seems commenced pretty generally throughout the West Riding of Yorkshire, more especially on the superior meadows in the southern districts. The yield is very good, and many crops have been already well housed, though there is a great deal yet to cut. The recent rains have greatly improved the appearance of the grain crops, as well as potatoes and pulse, and turnips are understood to be generally doing well. [We are glad to be able to say that the reports regarding the crops from nearly all parts of the kingdom are very satisfactory.—Ed. Noncon.]

GLEANINGS.

JEWS AND GIPSIES.—It is a singular coincidence, that all over Europe the Jews and gipsies preserve their family colour, and this although the Jews have been for two thousand years dispersed over the world.

HIGH CHURCHMEN.—Generally they may be distinguished, half prig, half dandy, perfumed and powdered, and a little corpulent, one-third Protestant, one-third Papist, one-third Socinian; in profession, altogether liberal—in pursuit, wholly worldly. These are the men who call themselves High Churchmen—a very different class indeed from those upon whom the name which they have rendered discreditable is fixed as a term of reproach.—*Standard.*

CONGREGATIONAL PSALMODY.—It is very common to hear complaints of bad singing in our churches. When such are made to me, I invariably ask, Do you sing? The answer commonly is, "No: I should appear singular if I did." "Then," I reply, "you are responsible for all the rest: it is the want of your voice that makes all go wrong. If you would sing, your next neighbour would sing; and under the shelter of both your voices, a third would attempt a few notes; and so the whole assembly would join with hearts and voices in mutual unity and concord. It is the want of your voice, be it good, bad, or indifferent, that causes the cold, apathetic performance of the musical part of our service." These remarks may be made with propriety to every member of a congregation; for they contain the secret of our bad singing, and the remedy.—*Southwark Singing Circular.*

FLOATING OF THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE OVER THE MENAI STRAITS.—This great engineering achievement was effected yesterday with extraordinary élan. Multitudes were present.

MR. VINCENT has been lecturing at Bath on The Times of the Commonwealth—the Rev. Thomas Spencer presiding at the first lecture, and the Rev. D. Wassell at the second. The audiences were not very large.

THE SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.—The 17th Regiment of Foot, now stationed at Canterbury, has been ordered to march thence to Chatham, in order to take part in the grand siege operations at that place on the 30th inst. The regiment consists of 39 officers, 64 non-commissioned officers, and 760 rank and file—total all ranks, 863 strong.—*Times.*

SILK-MILLS NEAR MANCHESTER DESTROYED BY FIRE.—On Saturday night, the silk-mills of Messrs. Williams and Gardom, adjoining Broughton-bridge, on the Irwell, near Manchester, were discovered to be on fire, and by a quarter past six the flames were bursting from the entire of the hundred windows fronting to the river, and presented an extraordinary and alarming spectacle. The mills comprise two parallel buildings, the principal one, nearest the river Irwell, being five stories in height, with attics, and having a frontage of about 150 feet. In two hours they were a heap of ruins. The loss is estimated at £22,000. The premises were insured.

THE "TIMES" NEWSPAPER.—The *Times* is a venal paper; like a Swiss corps, brilliant, but to be bought. Hence you never know on which side it will appear. In this case it was against us. The *Times* cares for nothing but its power and its purse. To secure these it will sacrifice anything. It did not open its mouth till there was a great noise about Mr. Shore—then it spoke. It tried to roar; but it could not. The thunder wouldn't go off. Then it spoke quite soothingly, took Mr. Binney into most familiar embrace, and recommended his friends to pay the costs. Afterwards it 'fenced' with Sir Culling Eardly, and concluded by calling the affair 'fudge.' There is nothing but the talent of the *Times* to prevent this word being its own strictly proper name. It has plenty of power; all it wants to make it valuable is principle. It has abundance of talent, but it lacks truth to make it useful. May God send it both, or take it quite out of the way, is our fervent prayer. As at present conducted, we regard the *Times* as a curse, and its patronage a disgrace, to the English nation. Its covert Romanism can only be accounted for on the supposition of a very near alliance with the late movement at Oxford.—*Eclectic Review.*

[Advertisement.]—Burns, the Scottish bard, designated the Tooth-ache "the hell of all diseases." And he was not far wrong. This hell, however, is not a "bottomless pit." Fill up the cavity of the decayed tooth, and the torturing fires are extinguished. Brande's Enamel, placed into the decayed spot, prevents irritating substances from reaching the nerve, and kindling that inflammation therein, which gives the terrible pain known as tooth-ache. This substance is used, without heat, in a soft state, and becomes hard in a few minutes, rendering unsound teeth painless and useful for many years.

[Advertisement.]—GALVANISM—PARALYSIS.—The following is well worthy the attention of medical men (particularly those who scoff at Galvanism) and paralytic invalids; it is another of those astonishing cures made by Mr. Halse. Mr. Blackwell, of Cottage-road, Pimlico, a retired builder, is the gentleman on whom this extraordinary cure was performed, and who has kindly allowed Mr. Halse to publish his case for the benefit of the public at large; an example worthy the imitation of thousands of others who have also been restored to the blessings of health by the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied with an efficient apparatus. The case will be scarcely credited by a great number of readers. About three months since, Mr. Blackwell was taken from his carriage in the arms of his servant, and carried into one of Mr. Halse's operating rooms. His limbs were so powerless that he had not the least strength in them, and was as helpless as a baby. The most eminent medical men in London had been in attendance on him, but without the least success, for he continued daily to get worse. An old patient of Mr. Halse's, who had been similarly afflicted, recommended Galvanism to him, informing him of the wonderful effects it had on himself. He now decided on trying this remedy, and purchased from Mr. Halse one of his ten guinea apparatuses. On Saturday, Mr. Halse was delighted to see his patient descend from his carriage and walk into his house, without the least assistance, informing him that he could now walk several miles without any help whatever. Ye revilers of Galvanism! what say ye to this?

BIRTH.

June 15, at Farnborough-hill, the wife of THOMAS LONGMAN, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 12, by license, at the Independent Chapel, Brentwood, by the Rev. S. Curwen, of Reading, the Rev. JOHN SYDNEY HALL, Independent minister, of Brentwood, to MARY HARRIET, eldest daughter of F. W. LEMON, Esq., of the same place.

June 14, at York-street Chapel, Walworth, by the Rev. J. W. Percy, of Warwick, Mr. JOHN MASTERS GARRATT, to Miss EMMA MARY GARY, both of London.

June 15, at the Baptist Chapel, Wellington, Somerset, by the Rev. J. Baynes, Mr. WILLIAM D. HORSLEY, jun., to ELEANOR, second daughter of the late Mr. J. GAY, both of that place.

DEATHS.

June 5, at Miss Phillips' Establishment, Coynton House, Wincanton, Somerset, of spasms in the heart, after an illness of two hours, aged 15, ELIZABETH STAUNTON, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. R. COOPER, of Willesden, Middlesex.

June 9, at Leamington, FANNY MANNERS SUTTON, daughter of the late C. M. Sutton, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

June 10, aged 21, ANNE BENSLEY, the beloved wife of Mr. W. HUBBARD, hop merchant, of 130, High-street, Borough, and also of Union-grove, Wandsworth-road, Surrey, leaving an infant daughter and a bereaved husband to mourn her irreparable loss.

June 12, at his house, in Gloucester-place, London, aged 74, the Right Hon. HENRY TUFTON, the eleventh and last Earl of Thanet, Hereditary High Sheriff of the county of Westmoreland, and late Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Kent. His lordship died unmarried, and the title is become extinct.

June 13, at the Green Farm, Hughenden, High Wycombe, Bucks, in his 72nd year, Mr. WILLIAM HUSSEY, surveyor and land agent.

June 14, at the Lancashire Independent College, aged 11 years and 10 months, ANDREW KIRKPATRICK, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON.

June 15, at the residence of her father, Ivy House, Hackney, in her 24th year, MARIA ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. T. JARROLD, of Norwich.

June 15, of apoplexy, in the 49th year of his age, DAVID HINE. The deceased was an earnest and active Nonconformist, and a member of the Complete Suffrage Association Committee. He was also a frequent contributor to the columns of the *Nonconformist*, over the signature of "A Working Man." He died much respected by his friends.

June 15, in his 69th year, Mr. JOHN CUBITT, of Manor-place, Walworth, formerly of Catfield, Norfolk. He was many years a consistent, useful, and happy Christian. He died in great peace.

June 16, at Bideford, Devon, aged 81, Mrs. ROOKER, widow of the late Rev. S. Rooker, and daughter of the Rev. S. Lavington, the former Independent ministers at that place for a period of eighty years.

RAILWAY SHARES.

The highest price is given.

SHARES.	RAILWAYS.	PAID.	CLOSING PRICE.
100	Aberdeen	50	184
100	Birmingham and Stour	13.14.10	11
3.6.8	Blackwall	13.6.8	34
Stock	Brighton	50	38
100	Bristol and Exeter	90	21 dis.
50	Caledonian	50	267
50	Chester and Holyhead	50	18
Stock	Eastern Counties	20	184
50	Edinburgh and Glasgow	50	424
100	Great North of England	100	235
50	Gr. Southern and Western (Ireland)	45	134 dis.
100	Great Western	100	89
50	Hull and Selby	91	24 dis.
100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	50	53
50	Lancaster and Carlisle	50	100
Stock	Leeds and Bradford	100	130
Stock	London and North Western	100	694
Stock	Midland	100	37
25	North British	25	133
50	North Stafford	174	44 dis.
25	Scottish Central	25	24
50	South Devon	50	15
33.2.4	South Eastern and Dover	13.2.4	203
50	South Wales	38	22 dis.
50	South Western	50	38
Stock	York and Newcastle	25	204
25	Ditto original Newcastle & Berw.	25	214
25	Ditto new ditto	20	52 dis.
25	Ditto Preference 6 per Cent.	8	34
Stock	York and North Midland	50	34
25	Ditto E. & W. Riding Extension	25	34 dis.
25	Ditto Preference 6 per Cent.	16	34 dis.
FOREIGN.			
20	Boulogne and Amiens	20	74
20	Dutch Rhenish	74	64 dis.
20	Northern of France	13	24 dis.
20	Orleans and Bordeaux	7	34 dis.
20	Paris and Lyons	10	13
20	Ditto and Orleans	20	83
20	Ditto and Rouen	20	29
20	Rouen and Havre	20	114

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Name of Railway.	Week ending	Total receipts.	Same week 1848.	Miles Open. 1849.
	1849.	£ s. d.	£	
Aberdeen	June 9	469 14 11	438	374
Belfast and Ballymena	10	933 0 3	728	16
Birkenh., Lanc., and Ches.	May 27	5,489 7 3	3,996	141
Caledonian	June 2	1,910 0 0	764	80
Chester and Holyhead	7	874 18 3	785	35
Dublin and Drogheda	12	987 2 4	1,099	73
Dublin and Kingstown	9	1,094 12 0	474	474
Dundee, Perth, and Aberd.	10	754 19 2	674	674
East Anglian	9	4,037 19 8	3,469	574
Edinburgh and Glasgow	9	2,378 14 10	1,448	71
Edinburgh and Northern	10	15,419 0 3	15,390	329
E. Counties and N. and E.	10	4,885 7 4	999	754
East Lancashire	9	1,109 9 4	1,207	514
Eastern Union	9	2,934 12 8	2,131	100
Glasgow, Kilmarn., and Ayr	9	1,052 3 8	1,143	24
Glasg., Paisley, and Green.	9	3,676 8 4	1,684	1684
Great South. and West. (L.)	10	33,892 18 10	315	315
Great Western	10	13,096 0 8	9,819	8054
Kendal and Windermere	May 27	2,299 4 4	1,839	70
Lancashire and Yorkshire	June 10	43,158 1 3	43,107	435
Lancaster and Carlisle	10	1,006 5 4	1,301	54
London and North W., &c.	9	9,047 13 2	8,487	170
London and Blackwall	3	12,384 0 8	8,780	2162
Lon., Bright., and S. Coast	9	3,584 11 7	2,534	113
London and South Western	3	23,815 10 10	19,172	489
Man., Shef., and Lincolnsh.	10	1,079 19 8	50	50
Midland, Bristol, and Birm.	2	720 14 11	37	37
Midland Great Western (L.)	10	2,938 16 6	1,937	103
Monkland	2	5,311 0 0	3,639	84
North British	2	2,434 0 0	1,475	59
Paris and Rouen	10	1,358 18 8	685	45
Rouen and Havre	10	1,331 0 6	528	49
Scottish Central	2	10,829 8 5	8,368	163
Shrewsbury and Chester	3	1,908 10 8	58	58
South Eastern	2	2,407 7 6	40	40
South Devon	3	757 17 5	740	36
Taff Vale	10	11,957 5 5	8,181	270
Ulster	2	7,543 14 7	8,181	260
Whitehaven Junction				
York, Newcastle, and Ber.				
York and North Midland				

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.—At Norwich, arrangements are made for laying the foundation-stone of a "People's College," through the munificent liberality of Edward Lombe, Esq., who has devoted a portion of his wealth to that national object. Three masters of first-rate ability, two of them university men, will conduct the various branches of education, and the classes will meet at convenient hours morning and evening. A small weekly sum will be paid by each student; lectures will be periodically delivered, and a suitable library opened.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

There has been a steady and almost uninterrupted advance in the English Funds since our last, which we think is likely to continue until the price of securities generally reach a more favourable point than we have seen since the revolution of February, '48. Confidence seems to be strengthening, and the feeling of speculators is decidedly in favour of a rise. Business has been chiefly speculative for the past day or two, but not so much so as to give a character to the market.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	92½	92½	92½	92½	91½	91½
Cons. for Acct.	92½	90½	91½	91½	91½	91½
3 per Ct. Red.	90½	90½	90½	91½	91½	91½
New 3½ per Ct.						
Annuities...	91½	91½	91½	92½	92½	92½
India Stock				250	254	254
Bank Stock	194½	194½	193½		195	195
Exchq. Bills	48 pm.	44 pm.	46 pm.	45 pm.	45 pm.	45 pm.
India Bonds	71 pm.	68 pm.	71 pm.	71 pm.	72 pm.	72 pm.
Long Annuity	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½

Business has been better, also, in the Foreign Market, and the quotations on almost every description of those securities exhibit an advance. Since our last, favourable advices have been received from Mexico by the committee of bondholders.

In the Share Market, considerably more firmness and activity have been manifested, and an advance has been experienced on most of the principal lines. The fluctuation in price has been very little, and the proceedings in the market altogether uninteresting.

Considerable anxiety is felt in the city concerning the forthcoming statement of the last quarter's revenue. It is anticipated that there will be a serious deficiency. The returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending the 5th ult., have just been published, and are not very satisfactory. The increase of exports, as compared with May, 1848 (the worst month in the whole year, and marked by a falling-off of £1,467,000), is not more than £459,086. Cotton, linen, silk, and woollen manufactures continue to show increased totals, and machinery is again the item in which the heaviest decrease is exhibited. What, then, will be the character of the Budget? We fear it will be a gloomy one; more so, however, for Whig placemen than for the people.

We observe, by an advertisement in our columns to-day, that the deed of constitution, preparatory to the grant of the Royal Charter to the British Bank (to be conducted on the Scottish system of banking, and of which we spoke some time since), has been approved by the Board of Trade, without any deduction from the powers required for the protection of the proprietors. All the clauses have been fully agreed to by her Majesty's Government, including the privilege of increasing its capital, from time to time, with the sanction of the Board of Trade, to £2,000,000, as circumstances and increase of business may require. The necessary capital for the purpose of commencing business has been paid up, and deposited in the Bank of England, and it is expected that the Bank will shortly commence operations.

With the exception of Coffee, colonial produce generally has not exhibited any improvement during the past week, a moderate business having been transacted at prices in many cases in favour of purchasers. The sales of Sugar held in the beginning of the week were considerable; importers were, however, compelled to withdraw largely, and where sales were effected a decline of fully 6d. per cwt. was submitted to. Since then the quantity on the market has been small, but there has been no improvement in value; in foreign, also, there has been little done. The Coffee market has been more animated, and large transactions have taken place in the native descriptions of Ceylon at an advance of fully 1s. 6d. on last week's rates, there being only small quantities to be obtained now at 33s. 6d. per cwt. In Rice the sales have been small, and the quantity offered has been disposed of without change on the previously low rates. There is also still very little demand for Saltpetre, and lower terms have been acceded to in the few cases where sales have been made, refraction 5lb. per cwt. Of Spice, a parcel of 2,700 boxes cassia lignea lately imported found ready sale at full rates, prices ranging from 85s. to 92s. 6d. per cwt., according to quality. The amount declared for the next Indigo sales now amounts to 7,700 chests. In the Tea market there has been less doing; but previous prices have been well supported.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	91½	Brazil.....	80
Do. Account.....	92½	Ecuador.....	34
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	91½	Dutch 2½ per cent.....	54
3½ New.....	92½	French 4 per cent.....	64
Long Annuities.....	91 11-16	Granada.....	34
Bank Stock.....	195	Mexican 5 per cent.....	24
India Stock.....	254	Portuguese.....	28
Exchequer Bills.....		Russian.....	102½
June.....	45½	Spanish 5 per cent.....	164
India Bonds.....	72½	Ditto 3 per cent.....	34
		Ditto Passive.....	31

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, June 15.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 9th day of June, 1849.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£ 37,770,900	Government Debt.....	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities.....	£ 8,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion.....	£ 13,445,731
		Silver Bullion.....	£ 331,489
	£ 37,770,900		£ 37,770,900

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities.....	£
Reserve.....	£ 3,103,541	(Including Dead Weight Annuity).....	£ 14,175,507
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	£ 6,181,098	Other Securities.....	£ 8,733,575
Other Deposits.....	£ 9,536,150	Notes.....	£ 8,648,040
Seven-day and other Bills.....	£ 1,066,067	Gold and Silver Coin.....	£ 883,563
	£ 234,439,784		£ 234,439,784

Dated the 14th day of June, 1849.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 5th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—
Ebenezer Chapel, Westbury-on-Severn, Gloucestershire.
Zoar Chapel, Stroud, Kent.
General Baptist Chapel, Sawley, Derbyshire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

LOVEGROVE, GEORGE HENRY, West Ham-churchyard, Essex, auctioneer.

BANKRUPT.

BAMFORD, THOMAS, Wardle, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer, June 26, July 17: solicitors, Messrs. Norris and Co., Bedford-row; Messrs. Norris, Manchester; and Mr. Heaton, Rochdale.

BARNETT, THOMAS, Oxford, timber merchant, June 26, July 30: solicitors, Messrs. Meymott, Blackfriars-road.

BINNING, THOMAS, Pulford-street, Pimlico, victualler, June 26, July 30: solicitor, Mr. Melton, Bedford-row.

BROCKLESBY, CHARLES, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, tailor, June 26, July 26: solicitor, Mr. Hopwood, Chancery-lane.

CARTER, CHARLES, Rochford, Essex, ironmonger, June 27, July 25: solicitor, Mr. Digby, Circus-place, Finsbury-circus.

CHALONER, PETER, Clifrow, Radnorshire, innkeeper, June 26, July 26: solicitors, Messrs. Pugh, Hay, Brecon, and Britton and Sons, Bristol.

GADD, JOSEPH, Harefield, Middlesex, coal merchant, June 23, July 28: solicitors, Messrs. Abbott and Co., New-inn; and Mr. Rowell, Rickmansworth.

HALL, FRANCIS, Shiffnal, Shropshire, builder, June 26, July 31: solicitors, Mr. Glover, Shiffnal; and Messrs. Motteram and Co., Birmingham.

HARRISON, JOHN, Loughborough, Leicestershire, clothier, June 29, July 27: solicitor, Mr. Cowley, Nottingham.

KNIGHT, ANTHONY, Westmoreland, Hampshire, miller, June 26, July 26: solicitors, Messrs. Husey and Co., New-inn, Strand; and Messrs. Dunn and Co., Alresford, Hants.

LAMON, CHARLES, Newbury, Berkshire, upholsterer, June 26: solicitors, Messrs. Newbon and Evans, Wardrobe-place, Doctors'-commons.

MUNN, EDWARD, Beckenham, Kent, farmer, June 26, July 26: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Barnard's-lane, Holborn.

MUNSON, MARK LEPPINGWELL, Hadleigh, Suffolk, victualler, June 25, July 30: solicitor, Mr. Bull, Ely-place.

NICHOLSON, JOSEPH, Jenkin Crag, Westmoreland, drover, June 21, July 19: solicitors, Messrs. Bell and Co., Bow-church-yard; Messrs. Bleasmyre, Penrith; and Messrs. Preston and Brown, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

UNDERWOOD, JOHN, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, mealman, June 26, July 26: solicitors, Messrs. Wilde and Co., College-hill, Queen-street.

WATSON, WILLIAM, Craven-street, Strand, wine merchant, June 23, July 26: solicitor, Mr. Bolden, Craven-street, Strand.

WRIGHT, JOHN ROBERT, Leeds, carrier, June 21, July 19: solicitors, Mr. Hartley, Southampton-street; and Messrs. Carles and Cudworth, Leeds.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BROWN, M., Glasgow, dealer in shares, June 30, July 11.

GLEN, J., Edinburgh, wine merchant, June 23, July 13.

HAMILTON, G. A., Edinburgh, house painter, June 18, July 9.

M'ALPIN, W., Edinburgh, coach lace manufacturer, June 30, July 11.

STEWART, J., Glasgow, merchant, June 21, July 12.

DIVIDENDS.

Edward Argles, Brunswick-terrace, Commercial-road East, mahogany merchant, first div. of 11s.; June 2, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Edwards's, Frederick's-place—Robert Ashforth, Birmingham, hardwareman, first div. of 4s. 4d.; June 14, and any subsequent Thursday, at Valpy's, Birmingham—William Barker, Boyton, Lancashire, millwright, second div. of 1d.; June 26, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Pott's, Manchester—Thomas Barraclough and John Everitt, Southwam, Yorkshire, woollen spinners, first div. of 2s. 6d.; June 14, and any subsequent Thursday, at Freeman's, Leeds—Thomas Barker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, attorney at law, first div. of 1s. 6d.; June 16, and any subsequent Saturday, at Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Francis Davis, Weymouth, Dorsetshire, wine merchant, first and final div. of 4d.; any Tuesday or Friday after June 22, at Hensman's, Exeter—John Faulkner, Manchester, coach lace manufacturer, first div. of 4d.; June 26, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Pott's, Manchester—Abraham Fletcher, jun., stuff merchant, final div. of 1d.; June 26, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Fraser's, Manchester—William Garrett, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, first and final div. of 1s. 9d.; June 16, and any subsequent Saturday, at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—William Ibbotson, Sheffield, merchant, second div. of 1s.; June 23, and any subsequent Saturday, at Freeman's, Leeds—James Knight, Wigan, butcher, final div. of 7d.; June 19, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hensman's, Manchester—William Menadue, Liskeard, Cornwall, watchmaker, first and final div. of 2s. 2d.; any Tuesday or Friday after June 22, at Hensman's, Exeter—James Monk, Manchester, commission agent, first and final div. of 3s. 1d.; June 19, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hensman's, Manchester—John Morritt, jun., Leeds, Sax op. ner, first div. of 4s.; June 14, and any subsequent Thursday, at

Freeman's, Leeds—Richard Moyle, Penrith, Cornwall, ironmonger, first and final div. of 2s. 1d.; any Tuesday or Friday after June 22, at Hensman's, Exeter—John James Palmer, Birmingham, wholesale jeweller, first div. of 2s. 6d.; June 21, and any subsequent Thursday, at Valpy's, Birmingham—John Perry, Exeter, cheese dealer, first and final div. of 2s. 6d.; any Tuesday or Friday after June 22, at Hensman's, Exeter—Walter Sheppard, Manchester, wine and spirit dealer, first and final div. of 2s. 6d.; June 19, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hensman's, Manchester—Benjamin Smith, Ashton-under-Lyne, tailor, first div. of 1s. 1d.; June 26, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Pott's, Manchester—Christopher John Spence, Stockton-upon-Tees, timber merchant, first div. of 2s. 3d.; June 16, and any subsequent Saturday, at Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—William Trench, Winstan, Durham, grocer, first div. of 3d.; June 16, and any subsequent Saturday, at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Nathaniel and Samuel Tinsell, York-street, Middlesex Hospital, tallow melters, further div. of 1d.; June 26, and three following Wednesdays, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Harry Warr, Bridport, Dorsetshire, currier, first div. of 1d.; any Tuesday or Friday after June 22, at Hensman's, Exeter—Charles Williamson, Manchester, starch manufacturer, first div. of 3s. 10d.; June 19, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hensman's, Manchester—Joseph Wilson, Carlisle, millwright, first and final div. of 4d.; June 16, and any subsequent Saturday, at Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Tuesday, June 19.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

ROBERTS, JOHN, sen., Linth, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer.

TAYLOR, JOHN, Liverpool, licensed victualler.

BANKRUPT.

APLIN, SAMUEL, Ipswich, draper, June 29, July 31: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, Aldermanbury.

CORLEY, GEORGE SYMONDS, Oundle, Northamptonshire, dealer in music, June 26, August 6: solicitors, Mr. Comerford, Old Broad-street; and Mr. Richardson, Oundle.

CROSDALE, THOMAS CHEAR, Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire, grocer, June 29, July 30: solicitors, Mr. Mayhew, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn; and Mr. Halsall, Middleton, near Manchester.

ELLIS, WILLIAM, Liverpool, printer, July 2, 23: solicitors, Messrs. Maples and Co., Old Jewry; and Mr. Greene, Liverpool.

GRANT, DANIEL, Cheapside, City, lithographer, June 30, July 26: solicitors, Messrs. Clarke, Bishopsgate Churchyard.

HALL, JONATHAN, Rotherhithe, shipwright, July 2, August 2: solicitors, Messrs. Wright and Co., Golden-square.

HILL, JOHN, Prospect-place, Holloway, builder, June 26, July 26: solicitors, Messrs. Stevens and Hatchell, Queen-street, Cheapside.

HINGOLIFFE, GEORGE, Pudsey, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer, July 5, 27: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row; Mr. Pickup, Bradford; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

JOHNSON, JOHN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, banker, June 2, 24: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Fish-street, Doctors'-commons; and Messrs. Griffith and Oughton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

LEWIS, GRIFFITH, Market-street, Oxford-street, plumber, June 28, July 26: solicitor, Mr. Eyre, Devereux-court, Temple.

MOORE, THOMAS, Derby, coachmaker, June 29, July 27: solicitor, Mr. Vallack, Derby.

NYE, GEORGE, Maidstone, cabinet maker, June 28, July 26: solicitors, Messrs. Nichols and Doyle, Bedford-row.

SHARMAN, JOHN, Melford, Suffolk, maltster, June 26, August 6: solicitors, Messrs. Wilde and Co., College-hill.

DIVIDENDS.

James Bourne, Bimereley, Staffordshire, printer, second div. of 4d.; June 26, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Bittleston's, Birmingham—Thomas Bromley, Leighton Buzzard, grocer, first div. of 1s. 6d.; June 23, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane—Thomas Hobbleswhite, Liverpool, wine merchant, third div. of 7-16ths of a penny; June 21, and any subsequent Thursday, at Casanova's, Liverpool—Thomas Weston Martin, Oxford, tailor, third div. of 9d.; June 23, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, June 18.

We had a very short supply of English Wheat this morning, which was taken off by the millers at prices rather exceeding those of Monday last. Of foreign, the arrival was likewise limited, and we had more business doing in good dry samples at full prices. Fresh Flour is scarce and wanted. Barley fully as dear, with a fair demand. Beans and Peas met with more inquiry. The supply of Oats was moderate, and good fresh Corn sold quite as high as last week, but heated samples difficult to quit, excepting at comparatively low rates. Rye unaltered. In Linseed cakes little doing. The weather continues fine and dry. From some districts complaints of the appearance of the Barley crop are prevalent; but Wheat is generally represented as looking well. The current prices are under.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red.....	38 to 45	Dantzic.....	46 to 48
Ditto White.....	40 to 53	Anhalt and Marks.....	46 to 48
Lincoln, Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red.....	37 to 44	Ditto White.....	46 to 48
Northumberland and Scotch, White.....	37 to 41	Pomeranian red.....	46 to 48
Ditto Red.....	35 to 43	Rostock.....	43 to 44
Devon, and Somerset, Red.....	— to —	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland.....	36 to 43
Ditto White.....	— to —	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga.....	36 to 40
Eye.....	34 to 38	Fish Odessa.....	36 to 41
Barley.....	34 to 38	Marianopol & Berdianski.....	35 to 38
Scotch.....	34 to 38	Taganrog.....	34 to 38
Angus.....	— to —	Brabant and French.....	34 to 42
Malt, Ordinary.....	— to —	Ditto White.....	40 to 44
Pale.....	59 to 54	Salonica.....	33 to 36
Peas, Grey, New.....	38 to 31	Egyptian.....	34 to 36
Maple.....	39 to 33	Rye.....	31 to 34
White.....	24 to 28	Barley.....	— to —
Boilers (new).....	38 to 30	Wismar & Rostock.....	18 to 22
Beans, Large (new).....	39 to 36	Danish.....	30 to 33
Ticks.....	34 to 27	Seal.....	32 to 36
Marrow.....	28 to 23	East Friesland.....	17 to 19
Pigeon.....	28 to 23	Egyptian.....	16 to 17
Oats—		Danube.....	16 to 17
Line & York, feed.....	16 to 18	Peas, White.....	34 to 36
Do. Poland & Pot.....	18 to 31	New Boilers.....	36 to 38
Berwick & Scotch.....	18 to 23	Beans, Horse.....	35 to 36
Scotch feed.....	17 to 20	Pigeon.....	30 to 32
Irish feed and black.....	15 to 18	Egyptian.....	31 to 33
Ditto Potato.....	17 to 22	Oats—	
Linseed, sowing.....	50 to 58	Greening, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk.....	18 to 15
Rapeseed, Essex, new.....	236 to 238 per last	Do. thick and brew.....	15 to 19
Caraway Seed, Essex, new.....	25s. to 26s. per cwt.	Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish.....	13 to 16
Rape Cake, 24 to 24 10s. per ton	1,000	Flour—	
Linseed, 28 10s. to 210 10s.		U. S., per 196 lbs.....	31 to 33
Flour, per sh. of 280 lbs.		Hamburg.....	31 to 33
Ship.....	31 to 33	Dantzic and Stettin.....	31 to 33
Town.....	40 to 43	French, per 280 lbs.....	30 to 34

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JUNE 9.

Wheat.....	44s. 6d.	Wheat.....	45s. 1d.
Barley.....	28 11	Barley.....	28 1
Oats.....	17 7	Oats.....	17 7
Rye.....	25 4	Rye.....	25 4
Beans.....	31 7	Beans.....	30 8
Peas.....	30 4	Peas.....	31 3

DUTIES.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Malt, 1s. per qr. Flour, 4d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 6s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 18.

For the time of year, the Bullock receipts fresh up to our market, to-day, were but moderate as to number, but of excellent quality—nearly the whole being fit for immediate slaughtering. The attendance of buyers was tolerably good, owing to which, and to the dead markets being very scantily supplied, the Beef trade was steady, and last week's prices were fairly supported. A few prime Scots sold at 3s. 10d.; but the general top figure for Beef did not exceed 3s. 8d. per lb. At the close of business, a good clearance was effected. We were very largely supplied with Sheep, as will be seen on reference to our returns at foot. The prime old Downs and the best half-breds were in moderate request, at stationary prices. All other breeds of Sheep moved off heavily, at barely last week's currencies. Lamb—the supply of which was extensive—were a slow inquiry. In value, however, we have no change to notice. There was a large number of Calves on offer. All kinds of Veal ruled heavy, at, in some instances, drooping prices. The Pork trade was in a very inactive state, at previous quotations.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday.... 785	12,800	420	332
Monday... 2,114	29,000	282	230

Prices per stone of 14 lbs. (sinking the offal).
Beef..... 2s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. | Veal..... 3s. 0d. to 3s. 10d.
Mutton..... 2s. 2d. to 3s. 4d. | Pork..... 3s. 2d. to 4s. 0d.
Lamb..... 4s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.

NEWCASTLE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, June 18.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcase.		Per 10 lbs. to 3s. 0d.	
Inferior Beef 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.	Inf. Mutton 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.		
Middling do 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.	Mid. ditto 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.		
Prime large 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.	Prime ditto 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.		
Prime small 3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.	Veal..... 3s. 0d. to 3s. 8d.		
Large Pork 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.	Small Pork 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.		
Lamb..... 4s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.			

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

Since our last communication the appearances and tone of our market have slightly improved. During last week the sales of Irish Butter were to a fair extent on board and landed, and prices advanced fully 2s. per cwt. Of foreign supplies were rather limited. Weather cool, the demand active, and prices suddenly and rapidly rose to 80s. to 82s. per cwt. for best quality, but are considered as merely temporary.—Bacon.—For Irish and American Sliced Sides the demand was good, and prices 2s. per cwt. higher. In Scaled Middles there is no alteration. Hams have sold well, and at full prices. Lard as last reported.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, June 18.—During the past week, we had rather an improved demand for Butter at better prices, but this morning the market opens dull. Dorset, fine weekly, 80s. to 82s. per cwt.; do. middling, 60s. to 70s.; Devon, do. 60s. to 70s.; Fresh Buckinghamshire, 9s. to 10s. 6d. per dozen; Do. West Country, 7s. to 9s.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d. of household loaf, 8d. to 9d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, June 18.—We cannot notice any improvement in the general tenor of our advices from the plantations. Appearances certainly justify the belief, that a severe blight is imminent. All good hops are held firmly, at the recent advance in price.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, June 18.—The imports of Wool into London last week were very limited, amounting to 443 bales only from Germany. The Wool Market is rather quiet, but we cannot quote any change in price.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—The demand for Laid Highland Wool is very limited, at barely late rates; most of the consumers will defer buying until they see the price of the new clip. The above remark will apply equally to all kinds of Scotch Wool—White Highland, Orreod, and Cheviot; and in the absence of any large transactions, present quotations may be considered partly nominal.

	8d.	9d.	10d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24 lbs.	9	9	10
White Highland do.....	9	9	10
Laid Crossed do, unwashed.....	8	9	10
Do. do, washed.....	8	9	12
Do. Cheviot do, unwashed.....	9	9	12
Do. do, washed.....	14	0	17
White Cheviot do. do.....	18	0	22
Import for the week.....	616 bags.		
Previously this year.....	3,825 bags.		

Foreign.—There is little doing at present by private contract, except for immediate wants, at rates in favour of the buyers.

Imports for the week..... 310 bales.
Previously this year..... 2,201 bales.

MARKET GARDENS, Monday, June 18.—A good supply of both fruit and vegetables on offer, with a moderate trade doing, at the following prices:—Asparagus, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per bundle; Strawberries 6d. to 1s. per small pot; Peaches 40s. per dozen; Currants 6d. to 8d. per bush; Raspberries 6d. to 8d. per bush; Green Currants 6d. to 8d. per bush; Black Currants 6d. to 8d. per bush; Spinach 4d. to 5d. per half-sieve; Summer Cauliflowers 6d. to 10d.; and Hericardish 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per dozen; Spring Cauliflowers 2s. to 3s. per dozen; Carrots 6d. to 8d. per dozen; Turnip Radishes 6d. to 8d. per dozen; Green Beans 2s. to 3s. per dozen bunches; Pine Apples 6d. to 7s. per dozen; Grapes 6d. to 7s. per bush; Cherries 6d. to 8d. per bush; New Potatoes 3d. to 4d. per lb.; Oranges 7s. to 14s. per hundred; Lemons 7s. to 10s. per hundred; and Forced Fench 1s. to 1s. 6d. per hundred; Mushrooms 6d. to 1s. 3d. per punnet; Coo Lettices 6d. to 8d. per dozen.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, June 18.—Although no arrivals of Tallow took place last week, from any quarter, our market has ruled exceedingly flat, and prices have again had a downward tendency. Today very little business is passing, and F.T.O. on the spot is quoted at 38s. 6d. to 39s. per cwt. For forward delivery so little is doing that prices are nominal. Tallow Tallow, 37s. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. not cash; rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 5 lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Cash.	Cash.	Cash.	Cash.	Cash.	Cash.
Block this day....	14,000	9,572	7,507	8,500	23,390
Price at Y.O.	60s. 6d.	61s. 6d.	60s. 6d.	60s. 6d.	60s. 6d.
Delivery last week.....	900	900	900	1,000	1,035
Do. from 1st June.....	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,010
Arrived last week.....	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,010
Do. from 1st June.....	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,010
Price of Tallow.....	48s. 6d.	48s. 6d.	48s. 6d.	48s. 6d.	48s. 6d.

PRESTON, LONDON, Monday.—The demand for Seeds was very slow, and Canary might have been bought somewhat cheaper.

BRISTOL SEEDS.	
Cloverseed, red 3s. to 4s.; fine 4s. to 5s.; white 3s. to 4s.	
Cow Grass (nominal).....	—s. to —s.
Linnseed (per qr.).....	sowing 5s. to 6s.; crushing 4s. to 4s.
Linnseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each).....	28 10s. to 210 0s.
Turnip (per cwt.).....	14s. to 21s.
Rapeseed, new (per last).....	23s. to 23s.
Mustard (per bush).....	24 15s. to 25
Canary (per cwt.).....	10s. to 25s.
Canary (per quarter).....	115s. to 119s.; fine 135s. to 155s.
Turnip, white (per bush).....	—s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Tares, Winter, per bush.....	0s. 6d. to 0s. 6d.
Caraway (per cwt.).....	38s. to 39s.; new, 30s. to 31s.
Rye Grass (per qr.).....	17s. to 46s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.
Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt..... 30s. to 40s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt..... 34s. to 42s.
Linnseed (per qr.)..... 5s. to 6s.; Odessa, 40s. to 46s.
Linnseed Cakes (per ton)..... 28 to 28 0s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb. 1jd. to 1jd. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb. 1jd. to 1jd.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb. 1jd. to 2d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb. 2jd. to 2jd.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb. 3d. to 3d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb. 3d. to 3d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb. 3d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; Horse hides, 7s. 6d.; Polled Sheep, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.; Kents and Half-breds, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.; Downs, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.

OILS.—Linnseed, per cwt., 25s. 3d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 37s. 6d.; brown, 37s.; Gallipoli, per tun, £40; Spanish, £38; Sperm, £69 to £70, bagged £74; South Sea, £26 to £30; Seal, pale, £30 0s.; do. coloured, £27 0s.; Cod, £26; Cocoa nut, per tun, £38 to £42; Palm, £20. Whale Fins: South Sea, £160 per tun; North West, £160.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, June 18.—At per load of 36 trusses.
Meadow 50s. to 75s. | Clover 55s. to 100s.
Straw 28s. ... 33s.

COAL MARKET, Monday, June 18.

A heavy market to-day, with very little doing.

COLONIAL MARKETS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 19.

The Sugar Market has opened with firmness, and last week's prices have been fully supported: occasionally a shade higher than last week were paid. 770 hhds. of West India sold, the Barbadoes in public sale, at 6d. advance on last Tuesday's prices, 38s. to 42s.; 1,500 bags Mauritius and 1,600 bags Bengal sold steadily in public sale. Refined market dull. Grocery lumps, 51s. to 53s. The Board of Trade tables show a decrease in the consumption of Sugar for the four months ending 5th May, as compared with 1848, of 3,800 tons; but the fact is, that there has been an increase this year, as a large quantity has been consumed on which duty was paid last July, which in the revenue returns were made delivered (as customary) in that month, but remained in the warehouses, and were sold this year.

COFFEE.—The large public sales of good ordinary native Ceylon, say 5,200 bags, went off with spirit at a shade advance, and all sold at 33s. 6d. to 34s., a few lots 33s. and 34s. 6d. The article generally wears an upward appearance.

RICE.—There has been an active demand the last two days, and nearly 10,000 bags sold at 3d. to 6d. advance. The extreme low prices have at length attracted the attention of speculators, and given confidence to the trade.

TEA.—The public sales commenced to-day; 11,000 packages passed auction, 3,500 only sold, half of which was damaged, and did not give quotations, the importers showed firmness, and prices generally have been maintained.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

IT cannot now be doubted, even by the most sceptical, but that Gutta Percha must henceforward be regarded as one of the blessings of a gracious Providence, inasmuch as it affords a sure and certain protection from cold and damp feet, and thus tends to protect the body from disease and premature death. Gutta Percha soles keep the feet WARM in COLD, and DRY in WET WEATHER. They are much more durable than leather, and also cheaper. These soles may be stepped for months together in cold water, and, when taken out, will be found as firm and dry as when first put in. No one whose occupation exposes him to wet and rain should be without Gutta Percha. Those who are troubled in winter with cold feet will be glad to read the following letter from the celebrated Dr. Cumming, of London:—

"I have for some time worn the Gutta Percha soles, and am very happy to bear testimony to the admirable qualities of this substance, for the purpose of shoe-making, for it is not only very durable, but perfectly impervious to wet. The Gutta Percha, I find, possesses properties which render it invaluable for winter shoes. It is, compared with leather, a slow conductor of heat; the effect of this is, that the warmth of the feet is retained, however cold the surface may be on which the person stands, and that clammy dampness, so objectionable in the wear of India-rubber shoes, is entirely prevented."
JAMES C. CUMMING, M.D.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING being so extraordinary a conductor of sound, is now being extensively used as speaking tubes in mines, manufactories, hotels, warehouses, &c. A conversation may be distinctly carried on by means of a small Gutta Percha tube between two parties at the distance of a quarter or even half a mile from each other. This tubing may also be applied in churches and chapels for the purpose of enabling deaf persons to listen to the sermon, &c. For conveying messages from one room or building to another, or from the mast-head to the deck of a vessel, it is invaluable.

MILL BANDS. The increasing demand for the Gutta Percha strapping for driving-bands, lathe-straps, &c., fully justifies the strong recommendations they have everywhere received. Their durability and strength—permanent non-contraction and uniformity of substance—their non-susceptibility of injury from contact with oil, grease, acids, alkalis, or water—and the facility with which the only joint required can be made in bands of from 200 to 300 feet long—render them superior for almost all working purposes, and decidedly economical.

PUMP BUCKETS, CLACKS, &c. Few applications of Gutta Percha appear likely to be of such extensive use to manufacturers, engineers, &c., as the substitution of it for leather in pump-bucket valves, &c. These buckets can be had of any size or thickness without seam or joint, and as cold water will never soften them, they seldom need any repair. Many of these buckets have now been in use for several months in various manufactories, and the owners state, that nothing can exceed the satisfaction they have given.

PICTURE FRAMES. The Gutta Percha Company having supplied HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN with several elaborate Gutta Percha picture frames for Buckingham-palace (which have been highly approved by the Royal Family), fully anticipate a great demand for frames from the nobility throughout the country. In order that the picture-frame makers may not be thus injured, the Company will supply the trade with the mouldings, corner and centre pieces, &c., and allow them to make up the frames. In making this concession, the Company desire to evince the feeling they have always indulged, of being anxious, as far as possible, to aid rather than to injure the various trades that are more or less affected by the application of Gutta Percha.

Gutta Percha soles, solution, inkstands, card trays, medals, picture frames, brackets, mouldings, window-blind cornices, vases, fire buckets, bowls, pen trays, bougies, catheters, stethoscopes, thin lining, thread, flower-pots, ear trumpets, &c. &c., may be had at the Company's Works, Wharf-road, City-road, London, or of any of their wholesale dealers, in town or country.

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